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MACAO LAUNCH EXPLOSION

Five Hour Blaze Follows Waterfront Disaster

Man Of The Year

London, Jan. 2. A "Daily Express" poll of public opinion today named Mr. George Marshall as the man of the year.

The poll, claiming to represent a cross section of British opinion, placed Mr. Winston Churchill second and President Truman third.—United Press.

Duke's Daughter Fined

LONDON, JAN. 2. LADY ELIZABETH CLYDE, 29-YEAR-OLD MARRIED DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, WAS FINED £235 FOR EVADING BRITAIN'S FOREIGN CURRENCY REGULATIONS DURING AN AUTUMN HOLIDAY ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA.

She admitted illegally buying 112,800 French francs. One of the cheques for £50, which Lady Elizabeth cashed in France, was credited to the account of an international financier, whom the Paris police are questioning in connection with currency operations it was stated by the prosecution.

Lady Elizabeth was stated to have told the British Treasury that hotel expenses were very much more than she had anticipated.—Reuter.

Varying Deathroll Estimates

More than 10 were killed and injured (some estimates put the figure much higher) in Macao on Thursday night when an explosion set a motor-launch, "Wing On", on fire and gutted three other craft on the waterfront besides causing considerable damage to a wharf.

Reports from Macao yesterday said the explosion occurred at about 7 p.m. shortly before the craft was about to sail for Kongmoon. The launch was loaded with petrol and paraffin.

Immediately after the explosion, the "Wing On" was engulfed in flames. To save the wharf from damage, waterfront coolies cut loose the blazing craft.

Unfortunately, the vessel drifted to an adjoining pier where another motor launch, "Fook Sang", and two barges, also loaded with petrol and paraffin and destined for Kongmoon, were berthed.

With the furiously burning "Wing On" alongside, the three latter craft were soon aflame setting off a series of explosions which rocked the entire waterfront.

Fortunately, all the occupants of the three latter craft managed to escape in time.

Macao's entire fire fighting force turned out to deal with the outbreak. But nothing could be done to save the four craft which burnt themselves out.

A steamer on the Hong Kong-Macao run had to pull hurriedly out of her wharf, by cutting the mooring ropes, in order to avoid becoming involved in the blaze.

Rescued By Three Men In A Boat

Aberdeevy, Jan. 2. Two men and a girl, trapped in heavy seas in a five-ton yacht which went ashore off the Welsh coast near Dovey Bay last night, were rescued by three men who had rowed two miles to reach them.

The yacht was that of Mr. P. Spence, of Bridlington.

The plight of the three occupants of the yacht was seen from the Aberdeevy sea front by a pilot, Mr. J. D. Williams, who, with a ferryman, Mr. E. Williams, and Mr. J. M. Williams, launched a rowing boat.

Mr. Spence was able to climb into the rowing boat, but the rescuers had to plunge into high running seas to drag the other man and the woman clear.—Reuter.

Solent Rescue Drama

Ile of Wight, Jan. 2. "Laddie", a five-year golden retriever, swam more than 50 yards in the Solent to rescue two boys drifting helplessly in a dinghy.

Laddie belongs to a resident of Ashlake, Fishbourne, Isle of Wight. The two boys, aged 6 and 12, pushed a dinghy afloat in Fishbourne Creek. Before they could jump out, the tide had carried them out 50 yards.

"They tried to guide the boat with a piece of wood but it drifted helplessly."

Laddie heard the boys' cries for help and swam to the drifting dinghy. The boys grabbed his collar and Laddie towed the dinghy to shore.—Reuter.

HAGANAH EXECUTES RENEGADES

JERUSALEM, JAN. 2. A GERMAN AND A POLE, FOUND SHOT DEAD IN THE OUTRIGGERS OF REHAVIA, WEALTHY JEWISH RESIDENTIAL QUARTER OF JERUSALEM LAST NIGHT, WERE "EXECUTED" BY THE HAGANAH JEWISH DEFENCE ORGANIZATION, FOR "COLLABORATING WITH THE ENEMY," THE HAGANAH SECRET "VOICE OF ISRAEL" RADIO DECLARED.

The two men had been found guilty of co-operating with Arabs in their attack on Jews, the radio said.

The Jews who blew up an Arab pill-box in the Shelk Jarah quarter during the night were believed to have been carrying out the Haganah retaliation for the daily attacks on the Jewish transports passing by the Arab suburb. There were no casualties.

These incidents came at the end of a quieter night in more than a month of "eye for an eye" violence which has followed the partition of Palestine.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN UNCONSCIOUS

A European, residing in Littleton Hill, Mody Road, Kowloon, was found unconscious, by his wife shortly after ten o'clock last night.

He was taken by ambulance to the Kowloon Hospital, where it was discovered that he was suffering from an overdose of chloroform.

He was given medical treatment and late last night his condition was reported to be "satisfactory."

Additional Customs Levy

Shanghai, Jan. 2. The Chinese Customs today announced that a temporary surtax of 45 per cent of the import duty will be levied on all dutiable imports with the exception of cotton, rice, wheat, wheat-flour, coal and coke, gasoline, kerosene oil and liquid fuel from January 1, 1948.

This surtax together with the revenue surtax makes a total of 50 per cent increase on the import duty.

The announcement said that the period of collection of the temporary surtax is temporarily fixed at six months from January 1 to June 30.—Reuter.

New Volunteer Colonel

LT. COL. LT. RIDE, CBE, HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDANT OF THE HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS, WITH EFFECT FROM JAN. 1.

Announcing this last night, Government Gazette Extraordinary also published Lt. Col. Ride's promotion to the local rank of Colonel.

Lt. Col. Ride, who succeeds Col. E.R. Mitchell as Commandant of the Field Ambulance section of the H.K.V.D.C. An Australian, he is Professor of Physiology at Hong Kong University. Like his predecessor, Col. Mitchell, Col. Ride is a well-known cricketer.

Col. Ride was taken prisoner in 1941 and was one of the first to escape from Shamshui P.O.W. Camp. He later became head of the British Army Air Group in Walchow, in the East River region.

BOMBAY CLASH

Bombay, Jan. 2. In a pitched battle between armed police and a large crowd of Adioash (abrigines) armed with bows and arrows in Kharasaw State, about 150 miles north of Cuttack, Orissa State, 35 persons were killed, it was disclosed here today.—Reuter.

Island Bus Strike Enters 23rd Day

The bus strike on the Island entered its 23rd day yesterday without a sign of a settlement between the China Motor Bus Co., Ltd., and the strikers.

It was confirmed, both by an official of the Company and a spokesman of the strikers, that drivers who were undergoing training in buses along King's Road on Dec. 31 and on New Year's Day, were held up by strike pickets.

The latter are reported to have "advised" the new drivers not to do anything which might result in a breaking of the strike. No untoward incident occurred and the strike pickets were dispersed on the arrival of the Police Emergency Unit.

No Idea

Interviewed by the "China Mail" last night, a representative of the Company said that he had no idea when the bus service on the Island is likely to be resumed. He said that in the interests of public safety, the training of new drivers must necessarily take some time. He confirmed that no steps have been taken by the Company to open negotiations with the strikers for a settlement of the strike.

A spokesman of the strikers was critical of the attitude of the Company in refusing to conduct negotiations for an amicable settlement. He pointed out that the strike was not only causing heavy loss to the Company every day it lasted, but was also inconveniencing the public as well.

The Franchise

Questioned whether the fact that the expiry of the bus franchise shortly might have some bearing on the discussions, the spokesman said that the strikers had already made it clear to the Company that they would be prepared to forego any gratuity should the franchise expire before the date of entitling to gratuity fell due.

It was further stated that the strikers had also agreed to waive all pre-war service and had made it clear that they

Arrest In Hong Kong Fraud Case

A man suspected of being the "brains" behind the plot which cost the Hong Kong branch of the Kwangtung Provincial Bank HK\$100,000 on Nov. 28, has been arrested in Canton, according to a message from the Kwangtung capital last night.

On Nov. 28, a man obtained the money in \$500 notes when he presented what purported to be a letter from Dr. T. V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung, asking for \$100,000 for "emergency expenditure."

The Canton message last night said that the police, acting on information, raided the

AMERICA SWEEP BY VIOLENT SNOWSTORMS

Nearly 200 Killed In Accidents

New York, Jan. 2. Freezing rain, sleet and snow today isolated many towns from Iowa to the Atlantic and threatened to paralyze New York for the second time this week as the centre of a vast storm moved eastward over Ohio, Pennsylvania.

A severe cold snap followed on the heels of the storm and temperatures are expected to drop almost to zero in the Mid-West.

Damage to private and public property is estimated in millions of dollars.

Trees blocked highways adding to the hazards.

Many railways curtailed their services and appealed to workers to stay home if possible.

The storm increased the number of dead from traffic and other accidents over the New Year. A United Press survey showed 159 died in accidents from 6 p.m. on New Year's Eve through to midnight on Thursday.

Ninety-five died in highway crashes and 64 in other accidents.

At least 13 were killed when the storm knocked out block signals on the Missouri-Pacific Railroad line near Ottumwa, Missouri, causing a section of a speeding passenger train to plough through a preceding section. The dead it is believed, included Alexander W. Weddell, former Ambassador to Argentina and Spain.

Gale winds and sleet and snow preceded the storm on its passage toward the Atlantic coast. Nearly all railroads operating into New York reported delays.

Hundreds were injured, many seriously, in slipping on icy pavements. The fire alarm systems in many areas were frozen. Trolleys were stopped in many towns, taxi-cabs were taken from the streets to avoid accidents.

In Illinois the Bell Telephone Company reported \$1,000,000 damage to their facilities in the Northern Illinois and the Chicago areas.

In Michigan the towns of Milan, Flat Rock and Carleton were isolated without communications.—United Press.

New Year Accidents

In New Year traffic accidents, a Dodge car, No. 1340, belonging to Dr. Chau Wal-cheung of No. 83 Leighton Hill Road, was hit by Tram No. 9 near the junction of Queen Victoria Street and Des Voeux Road at 12.25 p.m. on New Year's Day.

The car pulled up behind another car which stopped because of a crowd in front. Tram No. 9, stationary at the Stop Post near the scene of the accident, is alleged to have suddenly started and hit the Dodge which contained 10 persons. No one was hurt.

W. B. Adams, of No. 16 Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay, has reported that at 12.50 p.m. on New Year's Day while travelling in Garden Road, a truck in front stopped suddenly and backed, damaging his head lamp.

At 8.45 p.m. a fully-packed tram knocked down a British sailor near the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home. Badly injured the sailor was taken to hospital by M.P.s.

P.W.D. Men Gassed

FOR THE SECOND TIME WITHIN A FEW WEEKS, P.W.D. WORKERS IN THE DUDELL STREET TUNNEL HAVE BEEN OVERCOME BY CARBON MONOXIDE FUMES.

The latest incident occurred yesterday when the men were employed in pumping out water from the tunnel, a disused air raid shelter.

Fumes from an auxiliary motor appears to have affected the men who were removed to Queen Mary Hospital. Their condition is reported to be serious.

Air Speed Records

Tokyo, Jan. 2. Boosted along by hearty tailwinds, two P-80s have marked up recently what may be ground speed world records. Fifth Air Force Headquarters announced.

Lieutenant William K. Thomas of Seattle, zipped 350 miles from Hiroshima to Tokyo in 27 minutes. His average ground speed was 777.7 miles hourly.

The following day, Lieutenant John B. Chichester flew his jet-propelled fighter from Misawa in northern Honshu to Sendai—a distance of 175 miles—in 13 minutes and 27 seconds. His average ground speed was 780 miles hourly.—Associated Press.

Earlier Transfer In Palestine

London, Jan. 2. The "Daily Telegraph" said today it was understood the British authorities in Palestine had suggested to Mr. Bevin that the transfer of the League of Nations mandate to the United Nations Palestine Commission could be arranged satisfactorily in the first week of April.

The newspaper said the suggestion will be submitted to the United Nations.

Britain has set May 15 as the date for the termination of its mandate.—United Press.

JUNK PIRACY IN H.K. WATERS

Four pirates, three of whom were armed with rifles and one with a revolver, held up a trading junk near Tang Ku Island in British waters at about 3 a.m. yesterday.

The master of the trading junk who reported the incident to the Police, stated that 11 other junks were pirated in the same locality at about the same time.

No. 3 Police Launch scoured the area, but could find no trace of pirates.

Notice of Removal

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HEALTH SERVICE ACT: CALL TO DOCTORS

The British Medical Journal today called on all medical consultants and general practitioners in Britain to refuse to shift their ground on the new State Health Service over which they deadlocked with the Government two weeks ago.

All doctors, the Journal said, must resist the "painfully obvious attempts" to sever consultations from general practitioners and the individual doctor from his individual patient.

Many consultants saw in the new Act, which comes into effect next July, "the first fulfilment of the Government's policy to introduce a whole-time salaried State Medical Service."

Medical men in the Dominions, in the United States, in Scandinavia, in Europe, in India, in the Middle East, in China, are all sorely perplexed by the growing tendency of the State machine to thrust itself between the individual doctor and the individual patient.

"Harmful"

"They see this intervention of the State as something essentially harmful to medicine and they look to this country for a lead and are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the present struggle."

The British Medical Association recently claimed that the Government, in negotiations with medical men on the bill, had failed to give way on a single major issue.

The Association will decide its future policy on the basis of a plebiscite of the whole British medical profession on Jan. 31. Doctors will be asked to cast a ballot on whether they intend to take part in the State Health Service on the terms so far outlined.

Free Treatment

British medical men have fought the Government on the controversial question of a doctor's professional freedom over since the bill was introduced.

The bill is designed to give

Lower Prices Or Marshall Plan

St. Louis, Dec. 31. Senator Robert Taft, in a speech to Republican leaders at the John Marshall Club today, said that the nation faced the choice of lower prices or the Marshall Plan.

Senator Taft told the nation that the cost of living was rising in proportion to exports.

"If we want the Marshall Plan in the form proposed, we might as well admit it necessarily means higher prices."

He said the State Department was "putting on a tremendous propaganda campaign" on behalf of the Marshall Plan.

"My doubts about our ability to ship this huge amount of goods on credit are equalled by my doubt whether they will really do the good in Europe which is claimed," he said.

He then attacked the Plan's fundamental basis.

"I do not believe calculation of this kind is worth the paper it is written on because there are so many uncertain factors, depending on what happens in the various countries concerned."

The Senator said that in many countries "unbalanced budgets, socialistic planning, bureaucratic controls and maintenance of false currency values all help to prevent recovery."

"A few boatloads of supplies sent through real charity may produce a better moral effect than billions of dollars used to

bolster a government supposed to be friendly to our cause.

"We should determine from time to time supplies we have which may be of real value to these countries, but aid should only be given when the necessity and good results can clearly be shown."

The Causes

"Any controls by Congress are bound to fail unless we remove or lessen the causes which create tremendous buying power in the United States today."

Senator Taft said Mr. Henry Wallace's candidacy would assist the Republican cause. He added that the Treasury would have a surplus of US\$640,000,000 at the end of the current fiscal year and Congress would reduce taxes over the President's veto if necessary.

Senator Taft also said he believed universal military training was not an effective means of defence against war.—United Press.

Vatican City, Jan. 2. His Holiness the Pope today summed his usual audiences after a break of 11 days, caused by an attack of influenza.—Reuter.

ON OTHER PAGES

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Leader: Salaries Report.
Page Seven and Nine
Salaries Commission.
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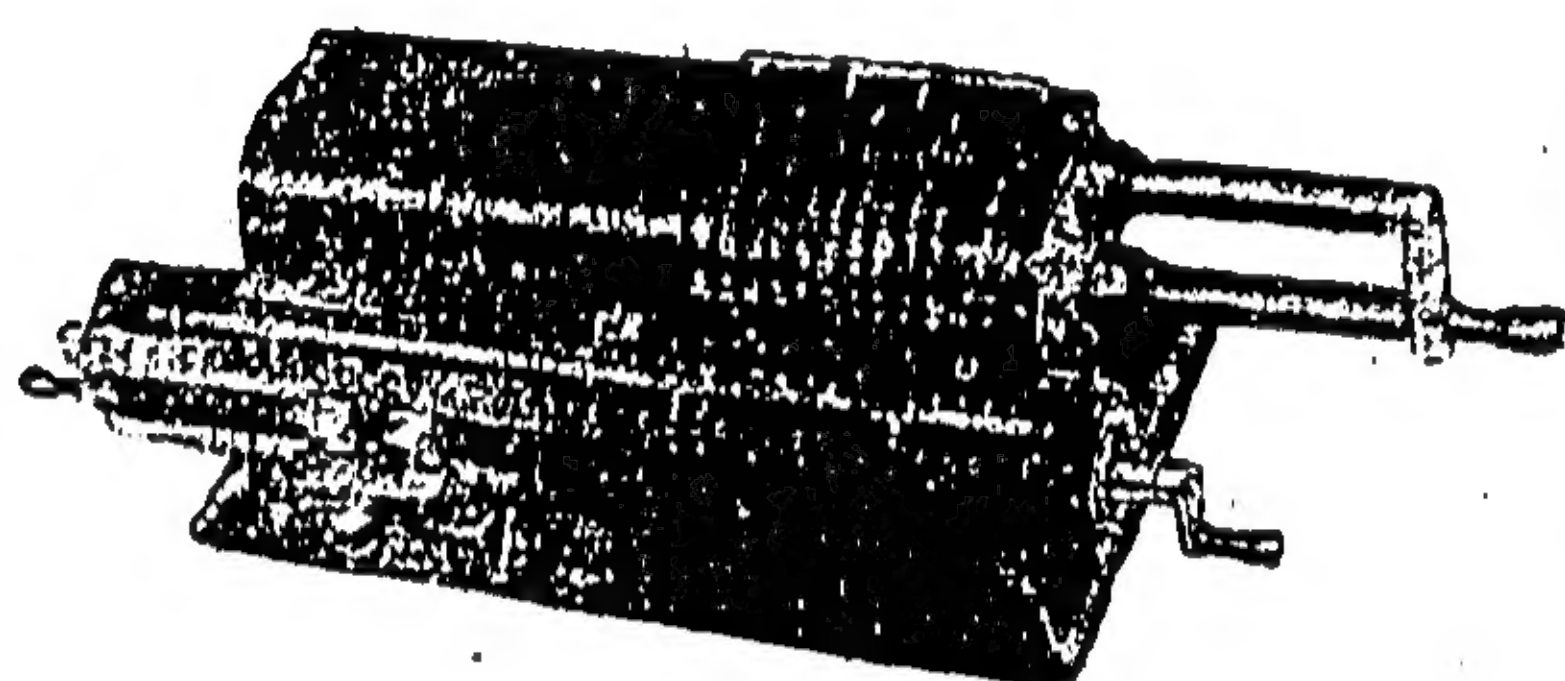
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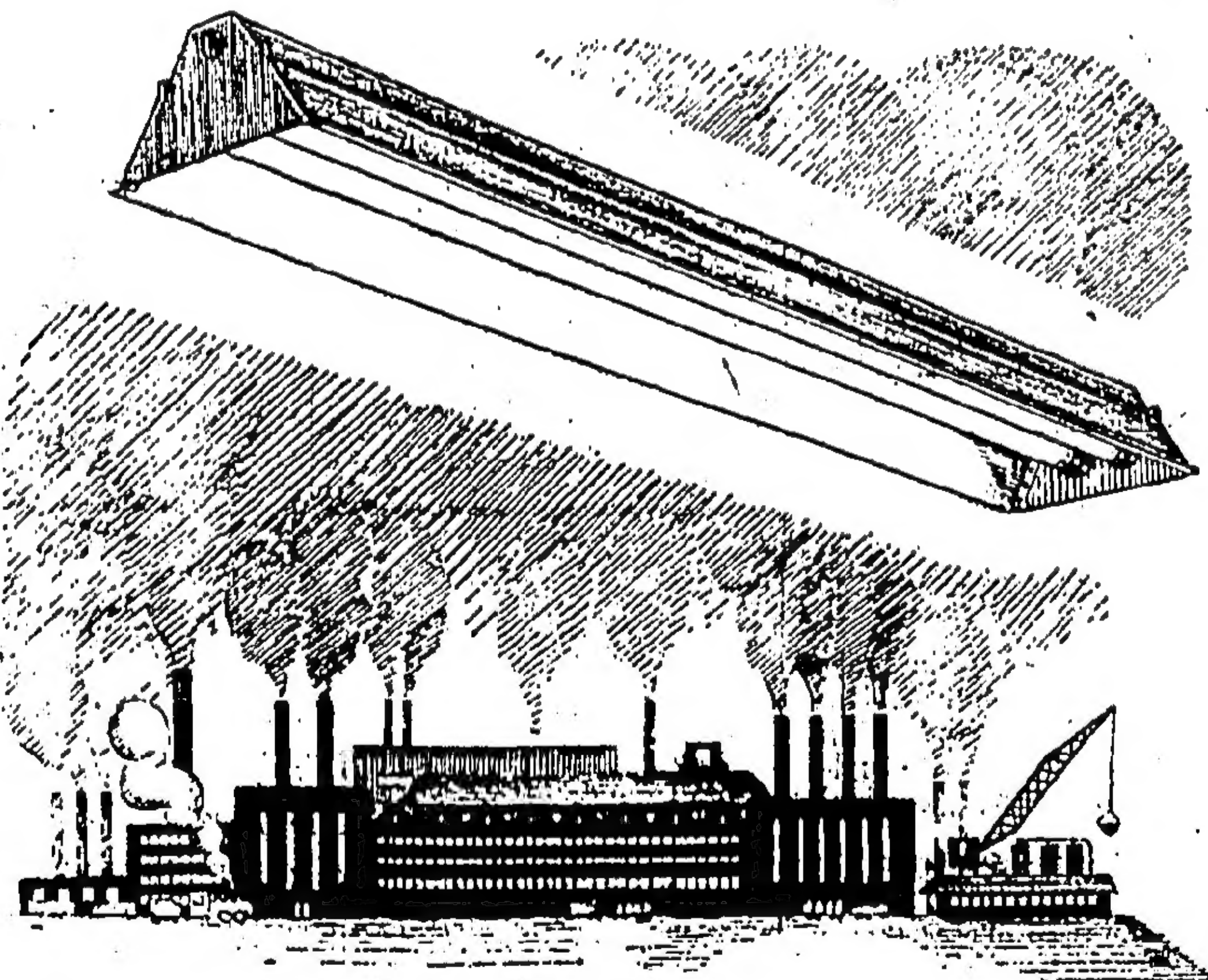
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OBEYING THE LAW BRINGS HIM FOUL OF LAW

An allegation that action was taken against his client because of his insistence on obeying the law was made by Mr. Hui-sing Lo when he appeared before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr on behalf of Lew Fun-yow, a Chinese merchant returned from California at Kowloon yesterday.

Lew was summoned by his tenant, Wong Po-shan (represented by Mr. C. A. Sutherland Russ), for overcharging a total

of \$220.50 during the past six months for 516 Shanghai Street, first floor.

Pleading guilty to a technical offence, Mr. Lo said that his client was a Chinese merchant from California who left his house in the care of another man during his absence from Hong Kong.

On his return to the Colony in July, 1946, defendant found the house badly damaged. He carried out repairs costing \$5,000.

In October, that year repairs were completed, and defendant began to inquire into the rent of houses in the neighbourhood. He was told that his former charge of \$45 was too low, and so decided to add \$30, making a total of \$75.

Agreed To

In April, 1947, continued Mr. Lo, "when the Chinese papers were full of the Landlord & Tenant Ordinance which would be coming into force," defendant thought that he was entitled to further increase of the rent by another 50 per cent. He decided to increase it by only \$15, making a total of \$90.

Both the increases, declared Mr. Lo, were agreed to by complainant who took no action until Dec. 8, or approximately seven months after the last increase.

The reason for the action, said defence counsel, was that defendant persistently refused to let Wong remain on the premises after receipt of the second eviction order by the Kowloon Court.

On Oct. 19 last, amplified Mr. Lo, complainant, as principal tenant, was convicted of an optimum-divan offence and an eviction order was made against him. This order was sent to the defendant, as landlord, on Oct. 28.

Second Conviction
Another notice of conviction against the complainant on Nov. 4 was sent on Nov. 11.

"My client, being a law-abiding citizen, wanted to carry out the order of the Court. He asked the complainant to move out and refused to discuss the possibility of bluffing the Court officers," said defence counsel.

That appeared to anger the complainant, who, when negotiations broke off, instituted the present proceedings.

His client, concluded Mr. Lo, was quite prepared to refund the \$220.50 to complainant, and seek the offices of the Tenancy Tribunal to have Wong evicted now that the Court order had been rescinded.

If complainant, or his solicitor, was prepared to give an undertaking that he would not commit another offence, Lew was prepared to let Wong stay on.

The Magistrate made an order for \$220.50 to be returned to complainant.

Reminders

Today

Reception for Mr. E. W. Barthrop, Labour Adviser to Secretary of State for Colonies, by Chinese Engineers Institute, Reef Garden, H.K. Hotel, 5 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Second Day, H.K. Cricket Club, 2 p.m.

Coming Events

TOMORROW
St. Andrew's Group of VDMA meeting, talk by Rev. Swain, R.A.F. Chaplain, on "China," at the Vicarage, 7.15 p.m.

Magic Circle meeting, Cosmo Club, 8.30 p.m.

"Men of Reckless" preview, Oriental Theatre, Wanchai, 10.30 a.m.

MONDAY
St. Andrew's Women's Guild meeting, talk by Mrs. Frank Short, at Vicarage, 8 p.m.

Annual Race Day in aid of St. Vincent de Paul Fund for the Poor.

Readers' Letters

Curious Fact

Sir,—It is well-known that when unmanifested cargo is exported from this Colony without the blessing of the I. & E. Dept. it is subject to seizure by the British revenue officers, and, after due hearing before a properly constituted court which fully considers all aspects, its ultimate fate is decided. Yet it is a curious fact that while this law procedure holds good for goods by sea and air, it does not apply to departures by rail.

On the contrary at the Kowloon Railway Station, officials of the Chinese Maritime Customs simply confiscate anything which they consider as an illegal export from H.K. or an illegal import into China, as and how they think fit. Receipts for the goods confiscated are, of course, issued on demand, but they are of no much use as no legal proceedings follow, and letters asking for clarification of the reasons for confiscation remain unanswered. It seems strange that the myriads of a foreign Power—itsself almost a psychopathic case on the question of national sovereignty—are allowed a free hand here to exercise such powers.

We have the anomaly arising that a passenger leaving Hong Kong for Swatow by boat, or Shanghai by plane, is subject to British search and due process of law, while the unfortunate leaving by rail, while still standing on British soil may be arbitrarily charged with the offence of carrying a foreign Power's officialdom is not noticed for its probity or fair dealing.

Small wonder if ignorant passengers, thus mulcted by uniformed officials hesitate to take any action at all though they have little chance of redress anyway. And small wonder if they gain a fitful impression that British sovereignty in these parts is on the wane.

LI BAK-TUNG

Same Grievance

Sir,—On October 28, 1947, Li Chung-man, a kinsman of mine, was searched at the terminus station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway near the Star Ferry. Eighty-five taels of gold were forcibly taken by agents of the Chinese Maritime Customs. They were confiscated by the same authorities.

Can you tell me by what treaty or sovereignty or international law has a branch of China's government to search, seize and confiscate gold bars of a Hong Konger who still remains in the British territory?

LI BAK-TUNG

Postman Fined For Delaying Letters

Fong Tung, Postman 128, was fined \$300 by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday for impeding the prompt delivery of 75 postal packets on Dec. 3.

The Magistrate recommended that departmental action should be taken against defendant on a charge of delaying the delivery of a postal packet on Nov. 24.

Mr. E. W. Fitches prosecuted on behalf of the Postmaster-General, and Mr. A.S.C. Comber appeared for the defence.

Chief Inspector R. Cunningham testified that in 1930, when he was Inspector of Postmen, the rules were that no postman was permitted to take any correspondence home; that all undelivered mails were to be returned to the Post Office.

Furthermore, a postman was not allowed to deviate from his beat, nor was he permitted to go home for his meals while on duty.

These instructions, said witness, were given to all postmen periodically at the Post Office. Mr. W. Woodier affirmed that instructions on their duties were given to all postmen. The men were also told what to do when letters were undeliverable.

As to Nov. 24, he had a very heavy morning and did not finish the morning round until after 2 p.m. He went back to the Post Office with a few undelivered letters and left the office shortly before 4 p.m. with the afternoon mail.

Discarded Boy Friend Gets 8 Years

Lam Hoi, who pleaded guilty to throwing corrosive fluid on a former girl friend, Wu Kam, 25-year-old waitress, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Chief Justice), to eight years' hard labour.

Lam was also found guilty of a criminal intimidation of Lau Kwai-chun and sentenced to nine months' hard labour on this charge. The sentence to commence on the expiry of the sentence of eight years.

Mr. E. H. Sainsbury said that at about 8 p.m. on Sept. 2, Lam invited Wu to the theatre and suggested that they go to a boarding house after the performance. When Wu refused, Lam poured corrosive fluid over her face, chest and arms.

Soon after a woman friend of Wu, Lau Kwai-chun, met him in Nathan Road. He seemed excited and handed her \$70, which he said was to be given to his sister-in-law.

Three days later, Lau Kwai-chun received a letter by post. It was signed "Hoi" and after reference to the attack on Wu, threatened the same treatment if she failed to hand over the \$70 as directed.

Enquiries by the police revealed that accused had gone to Macao. Extradition proceedings were taken and he was brought back to Hong Kong.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Canton on account of smallpox.



THE WHISKERS CLUB

When the Fritz had vanished, an elderly rabbit had just taken an evening magic carrot from the giant treasure bowl. Now it's your turn, Whisk.

It was Toddlie who spoke. As Whisk went towards the bowl, smiling and whining, Toddlie called for Whisk to be the President of the Whiskers Club.

VISITOR BRINGS NEW VIEWS ON LABOUR COST

Labour costs in Hong Kong are "not high," and from what I have seen, local industry seems to be "well able to afford it," said Mr. E. W. Barthrop, O.B.E., D.S.O., Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a Press conference yesterday.

Mr. Barthrop welcomed the growth of the labour union movement in Hong Kong, and spoke highly of the sound common sense and general restraint of Hong Kong workers.

"I saw representatives of some 50 trade unions yesterday," said Mr. Barthrop, "and I was impressed by the moderation and common sense of their questions. They wanted to know how low wages could be improved, how long hours could be reduced, how compensation could be provided for against accident, how relief could be given to pregnant women workers during confinement, education for workers' children, housing, and other relevant questions."

Growth of trade unionism is to be encouraged, provided it is along democratic lines, where the workers have the say and the officials are properly elected, said Mr. Barthrop.

No Worse
Generally, he had the impression that the lot of the Hong Kong worker was no worse than that of his counterpart in Malaya, that as far as he was aware there was no discontent among workers in general in Hong Kong, and that on the whole they were a bunch of common sense fellows.

Mr. Barthrop was also of the opinion that the large employers of labour in Hong Kong are not unreasonable and generally try to give their men uniform benefits and pay scales.

Mr. Barthrop, who is on a mission to the Colonies to study labour conditions on the spot, admitted he was in expert on local labour problems. The knowledge he would gain from his enquiries would enable the Colonial Office to understand better the reports that they will receive from time to time from the colonies.

"It is a way of strengthening the liaison between the Colonial Office and the labour officers in the various colonies," he said.

Mr. Barthrop will be guest of a hour at a tea party given by the Chinese Engineers' Institute, after dinner at the Hong Kong Hotel, Reef Garden, and will leave on Monday for Borneo, on the first stretch of his journey home.

A Chinese girl, aged about 21, travelling from Hong Kong to Hong Kong by ferry shortly after 11 o'clock last night, fell overboard as the vessel was in mid-harbour. She was rescued and admitted to the Queen Mary Hospital.

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KOWLOON "BOYS" ON STRIKE

A two-hour strike staged by "boys" of the Arlington and Harbour View Hotels, on New Year's Day, following delivery of an ultimatum demanding the reinstatement of one of the Captains who had been dismissed the previous day, was settled after negotiations between the management and Union officials.

Mrs. Gardner, under whose management the two hotels are run, was in hospital at the time of the walk-out, but obtained permission to leave. After negotiations, the management agreed to reinstate the Captain who had been dismissed, give the "boys" one day holiday a week, 18 days holiday a year and a working day of not more than nine hours.

FALSE PRETENCES
On three charges of obtaining money by false pretences from Leung Kai-fun, Fan Yiu-tung (27), described as an accountant, residing at 40 Reclamation Street, second floor, had his bail of \$1,000 returned when he failed to appear before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr yesterday.

Det. Sub-Inspector J. R. Sykes said defendant pretended he was in a position to obtain the usual of a pre-war driving licence for Leung.

By this claim Fan obtained from Leung \$40 at Lockhart Road on Jan. 10, 1947, \$80 at the Lam Fung Cafe on Jan. 12, 1947, and \$35 at Argyle Street six days later.

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KREMLIN TO GET TOUGHER?

Independent Line On Germany's Future

Policy Statement By Molotov

London, Jan. 2. A forecast by Moscow observers that the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov's, statement on the breakdown of the London meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council heralded an increasingly independent Soviet line on the future of Germany, was made today.

They expected that the Soviet authorities would particularly encourage the development of left wing elements in Germany, helping to build up the Social Unity Party and presenting Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the Social Democrat leader in Western Germany, as a tool of the Western capitalists and a potential Fuehrer.

The Russian Foreign Minister's statement to the press in Moscow today, which was the first since the breakdown of the London meeting, was a clear indication that the Soviet line on Germany was no longer a mere echo of the Western position, but a statement of independent policy.

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Japan Treaty

The treaty had come when the Soviet Union had been the only power to have signed it, and it was a clear indication that the Soviet line on Germany was no longer a mere echo of the Western position, but a statement of independent policy.

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Anglo-U.S. Policy

M. Molotov's insistence on the dual East-West role of the Foreign Ministers Council makes it probable that the future Anglo-U.S. policy will be a statement of independent policy.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 815 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m. and from 6.00 to 11.00 p.m. and also on 9.52 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 1.45 to 1.15, 6.30 to 7.30 and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.35 p.m.—De Groot and His Orchestra and Grace Jones (Singapore).
1.00 p.m.—Weather Report.
1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.30 p.m.—Studio: Tina Gotschall and His Andover Orchestra.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.00 p.m.—B.B.C. Transcription Service: "Much Bladder in the March".
6.40 p.m.—Helen Jones and His Orchestra and Made for (Yves).
7.00 p.m.—Studio: "Hill Returns" Bill Viceray calling—B.B.C. 25th Field Regiment.
8.00 p.m.—Studio: "See Tee" Soccer Commentary.
8.30 p.m.—Interlude.
9.00 p.m.—B.B.C. Transcription Service: Melodies from British Films.
9.30 p.m.—London Relay: News.
9.45 p.m.—Weather Report.
10.00 p.m.—Studio: Hamish Mullison at the Piano.
10.30 p.m.—Interlude.
11.00 p.m.—B.B.C. Transcription Service: Paul Temple and The Gregory Affair.
11.30 p.m.—London Relay: Radio News.
11.45 p.m.—Close and Dance Music.
11.50 p.m.—Close. Down.

POP

YES! THIS IS THE SORT OF RUG I WANT FOR MY OFFICE.

With hole in one and SORT AND GREEN AND NOT TOO ROUGH.

With hole in one and SORT AND GREEN AND NOT TOO ROUGH.

STAY-DOWN STRIKE OVER

Rhondda, Jan. 2. A stay-down strike of 122 miners at the Maindy colliery, in the Rhondda valley, which began early today in protest against the National Coal Board's decision to close the pit, ended tonight.

The men were informed that the decision to close the pit had not yet been definitely taken and discussions were still proceeding between the Board and the men's union.—Reuter.

LONDON'S JOYFUL NIGHT OUT

LONDON, JAN. 1. INSPIRED BY THE BELLS OF ST. PAUL'S RINGING IN THE NEW YEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR 20 YEARS FROM THE FLOOD-LIT AFEDRAL AND THE PRESENCE OF EROS IN THE PICCADILLY CIRCUS FOR THE FIRST NEW YEAR'S DAY SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, THOUSANDS OF LONDONERS IGNORED THE DRIZZLING RAIN AT MIDNIGHT IN THE WEST END AND AROUND ST. PAUL'S TO GIVE 1948 A HILARIOUS WELCOME.

Singing and dancing, the huge crowd in Piccadilly became as exuberant just before midnight that with a great surge, cheering as they went, they swept back the police guarding Eros until the officers were nearly halfway up the stairs.

There the good-natured police repelled the "attack". Another rallying point was the Norwegian Christmas Tree in Trafalgar Square, where people joined arms and sang.

Twenty years ago the bells of St. Paul's tolled at New Year ceremonies should be discontinued, but they were rung for the first time since 1928 at the special request of the B.B.C.

Not long after midnight, heavy rain chased home the crowds.—Reuter.

ST. ANDREW'S

The St. Andrew's Group of VDMA will hold a meeting at St. Andrew's Vicarage tomorrow at 7.15 p.m. when the Rev. R.C.H. Swain, Chaplain R.A.F., will speak on "China".

On Monday, the St. Andrew's Church Women's Guild will meet at the Vicarage at 3 p.m. Mrs. Frank Short will be the speaker.

All are welcome to both functions.

BBC QUEUE

London, Jan. 2. Men have been queuing outside Broadcasting House, London, for the last two days to play the part of John Anderson in the BBC's "Dick Barton" serial since it became known that Alex McCrindle, who normally plays the part, was injured during the Christmas broadcast.—Reuter.

Nationalisation Of Railways

London, Jan. 2. The Treasury completed nationalisation of the British transport system with an offer of new stock to the 1,000,000 shareholders in four main lines and 54 smaller railways, the canal system and other inland transport.

Since 1939 the Government has controlled the transportation system. Therefore nationalisation became effective with no change in operations. The newly created British Transport Commission supplanted railroad boards of directors. The new transport stock, with a maturity day 1978, bears three percent interest. Treasury officials estimated that the new stock to the value of about £1,000,000,000 will be exchanged for old railway stock, and that the annual interest charge will be £30,000,000.

Since 1939 the Government has paid £43,000,000 to the companies yearly as management and stockholder compensation. The Treasury announcement said each holder of transport securities will be given the new transport stock on a Pound for Pound value. The value of the old stock was determined by taking an average of stock exchange quotations on Nov. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in 1946.

Japs On Hainan Island War Charges

No. 1 Australian War Crimes Court will hold its next trial of alleged Japanese war criminals on Monday at 9.30 a.m. in Kowloon City.

Commander Tomara Suamu of the Hainan Island Prisoner-of-War Camp and 16 of his subordinates will appear on a charge of ill-treatment and causing the death of 60 Australian and 60 Dutch POWs.

Major Grant McIntyre, Australian Division, SCAP (GHQ) Tokyo, and Major A. D. Mackay, Australian Div. SCAP (GHQ) Tokyo, will prosecute.

Defendants will be represented by a Japanese counsel with Major J. Souter, Australian Liaison Corps, sitting as Advisory Officer.

The Court will consist of Lt-Col H. G. Gullin, DSO, ED (President), Lt-Col J. T. Brock

Prison Break In A Snowstorm

Canyon City, Colorado, Jan. 2. The police, hunting 12 dangerous convicts who broke out of the Colorado State penitentiary under cover of a blinding snowstorm, today shot two of them dead, wounded three and captured all but one.

While armed parties of police and warders searched for the criminals in the ranch country around the penitentiary, which has been terrorized with shootings, beatings and kidnappings since the gool-breaks, six victims lay wounded.

The 12 men including four murderers and two kidnappers made a bloody gool-break last night by knocking insensible with an iron pipe the guard who was letting them out of their cells for supper.

The convicts severely battered four guards who came to the assistance of their colleague and carried them off as hostages.

The men then knocked a hole in the prison gate tower while prison guards withheld their fire, fearing to kill their fellow guards.

The gool-break party seized three cars and fled in the raging snowstorm. The convicts were barricaded in ranch-houses and had with them at least one of the warders seized as hostages.

Mrs. Lonnie Higgins, wife of the prison farm caretaker, was reported to be in a critical condition after being struck by two of the escaped prisoners—one of them in the uniform of a prison guard—who were later caught in a ranch house seven miles east of Canyon City.—Reuter.

KOWLOON BUS SEASONS

All student tickets issued by the Kowloon Motor Bus Co., which expired on Dec. 31, will be extended for another three months, according to Mr. W. F. P. Louey, the Managing Director, when contacted by the "China Mail" yesterday.

Holders of such tickets requested to call at the Company's premises, at 153 Castle Peak Road on and after Monday, Jan. 4, with their passes. The necessary stamp will then be chopped on.

The Kowloon Motor Bus Co. have removed from their premises in Nathan Road to 153 Castle Peak Road.

ARMY DRIVER CAUTIONED

A caution was registered against Fus W. Green when he appeared at Central Magistracy before Mr. Thomas Tam yesterday in answer to a summons for failing to obey the traffic lights.

Defendant said that his lorry was about to break down. If he had stopped, it would have stalled and caused a traffic jam.

Insp. Malinnes said that the accident happened at the bottom of Garden Road where the traffic lights had been recently altered.

AMBULANCE BRIGADE ORDERS

Orders by Asst. Comm. A. E. Arcelli, Acting Commissioner, St. J. A. E. order No. 1/48 dated Jan. 3, 1948.

Parades: Hong Kong: 8th Nam Div., 8th Nam College, Sat. Jan. 3, 7.00 p.m.; Shaukwai Div., Taiwan Chinese School, Sat. Jan. 3, 8 p.m.; Kowloon: Kowloon Div., Yauwatt Govt. School N.C.O.'s, Sun. Jan. 4, 8 a.m.; Dress Uniforms, Tues. Jan. 4, 7.00 p.m.; Parades N.C.O.'s and Members (There): Jan. 5, Dress Uniform, 7.00 p.m.

Dress: The Commissioner has approved the wearing of the regulation Black Cam Browne belt for all Officers of Div. Eight and above only.

Notice: At future the Commissioner will be present at Brigade Headquarters for purpose of interviews on Tuesday evening instead of Wednesday as previously announced. The Storm will also be open on this evening.

(Sgd.) B. A. EDWARDS, Corps Officer.

WINSTON ON THE MEND

Paris, Jan. 2. There is no further cause for worry about Mr. Winston Churchill's health, his private secretary told Reuters' Paris Office by radiotelephone today.

Unless something unexpected happens, no further bulletin will be issued and Mr. Churchill will be considered as having recovered from his recent cold, she added.—Reuter.

Solicitor Cautioned

Appearing for himself and for Mr. A.J. Mitchell, Mr. F.G. Nigel pleaded "guilty" at Central Magistracy yesterday in answer to summons for driving without a valid licence. Mr. Mitchell was summoned for allowing an unlicensed driver to use his car.

Mr. Nigel said that he had been on leave since May and only returned to Hong Kong in November. In the meantime his licence had expired. He had sent his wife to the Traffic Office to renew the licence but she was told that a photograph must be attached. It was while waiting for photographs to be developed that he was summoned.

Insp. Malinnes said that defendant was involved in an accident in which a woman was slightly hurt.

A caution was registered.

CUT IN FLOUR

From the next flour rationing period (Jan. 6-10) until further notice, the rationed quantity of flour will be reduced from 1½ catties to 1 catty per person per period of 10 days.

Owing to delay in shipment of sugar rationing for January will be postponed until further notice.

FLASH — "IN THE FIELD OF ALLERGY, IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT THAT — COSMETICS MAY BE A CAUSATIVE OR CONTRIBUTING AGENT IN ALLERGIC CASES."



EVERY ITEM NON-ALLERGIC.

Lillian Cooper

WILL BE AVAILABLE AS FROM 12th JANUARY, 1948.

BRICKS

RED BRICKS, HOLLOW TILES, COFFING & FLOORING TILES, FIREBRICKS, FIRECLAY.

Keen Sang Brickworks

Factory: Sun Hui, Castle Peak

Hongkong Office: St. George's Bldg., Tel: 23278

Sole Agents For Liberty Diamond Cutting Works (Pty) Ltd.

JOHANNESBURG SOUTH AFRICA

Bank of East Asia Building, 7th Floor, Room 707, Tel. 21380.

TAI HANG JEWELLERY

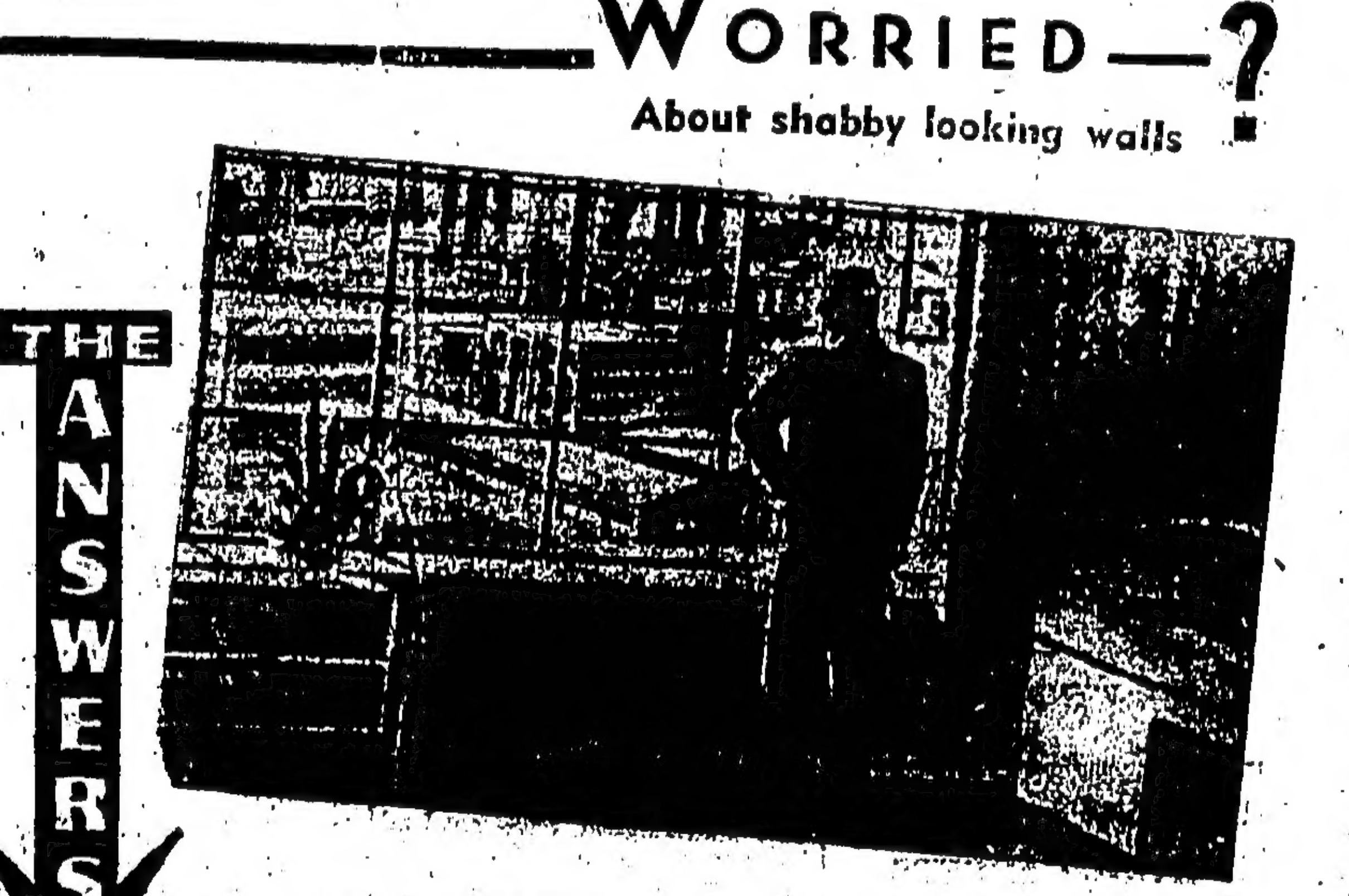
Sole Agents For Liberty Diamond Cutting Works (Pty) Ltd.

JOHANNESBURG SOUTH AFRICA

Bank of East Asia Building, 7th Floor, Room 707, Tel. 21380.

Worried—?

About shabby looking walls



LILLINGTON'S OFFER GUARANTEED SOLUTIONS TO THOSE PROBLEMS.

PAINTCRETE meets the needs for a decorative material that equals paint in appearance, but is unaffected by constant washing and exposure to sunlight. It neither powders nor flakes during years of exposure. It is fire-proof and fast to alkali.

PAINTCRETE is highly resistant to fire and may be used as a decorative and fireproof coating to fibre board. Paintcrete stippling, well and stippling is recommended for very smooth work (up to show brush marks). Paintcrete should not be applied to wood, interior plastered walls, or ceilings, metal or any surface which is glazed or entirely devoid of suction.

WATERPROOF — Years of exposure to the worst weather conditions will not effect the lasting properties of Paintcrete, whereas ordinary distemper starts to perish from the day it is applied. The brightness and weather resisting properties of Paintcrete remain for years on the outside walls of houses and flats.

WASHABLE — Repeated washing or scrubbing leaves the appearance of Paintcrete unaffected. It is an ideal form of decoration for factories, mills, workshops, schools and canteens, and it is also strongly recommended for painting the inside of swimming pools.

STONE HARD — The resulting finish is as hard and durable as stone. Paintcrete may be applied to "green" concrete and new cement whilst it is still damp and in highly alkaline form. It lasts indefinitely, even in tropical countries where the heat distemper on exteriors, needs frequent renewal.

NON-FLAKING — The non-flaking, non-powdering properties of Paintcrete are such that its application over ordinary grey cement roughcast, or rendering, is a perfectly satisfactory alternative to the use of white or coloured cement plaster, at a fraction of the cost. It provides the ideal method for renovating badly eroded roughcast or cement renderings.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY:—

MANNERS ENGINEERING LTD. Mercantile Bank Building, Tel. 24052.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID. \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION.

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
office for Box Nos: 308, 310,
319, 345, 346, 347, 348.

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MR. L. P. WORGER, representing British Manufacturers of Woollen, Rayon, Silk Piece Goods, General Outfitting etc., requests customers old and new to write him, B.M./P.T.H.N., London, W.C.1, giving their names and requirements.

WANTED KNOWN

HAVE YOU shopped at "Bond Street W.I."?

DUPLICATING SERVICE. All classes of Duplicating work done accurately and quickly. Moderate charges. NIAGARA Duplicating Service, 3rd floor, Chater Road, Tel. 26774.

NEW Winter Suits—Style and workmanship guaranteed to your satisfaction. Selected range of English materials. Telephone 21566 for tailor to call—King's (Ah Yan) Tailor, 4, D'Aguiar Street, 1st floor.

FOR YOUR BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Afternoon Tea & Dinner. You are welcome. Prompt Service. Airy and Quiet. Try Cafe de Luxe, China Emporium Mezzanine Floor Tel. 26128.

WANTED TO BUY

ARTISTS Quality Watercolours wanted urgently. Can anyone sell or lend few of good make new or partly used, Box 340 "China Mail".

FOR SALE

POWERFUL BINOCULARS: (8 x 30). Perfectly new, astonishingly cheap — \$130! "ZEISS" shipmasters (7 x 50) \$225! Sent on approval—Phone 57657 (8-10 a.m.) (5-8 p.m.) Don't delay!

UNDERWOOD LATEST MODEL. Just arrived. Lowest price. Also Typewriters for rent. Service guaranteed. Tel. 27832. Universal Typewriter Co., 22 Des Voeux Road, C., 1st floor.

EXPORTER OFFERS Reconditioned sewing machines, library books, gramophones, lorry tyres etc.

J. Friend, 24, Woodlands Ave., Weybourne, Farnham, Surrey, England.

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MODERATE PRICES

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QUALITY job printing of every description. Letterheads, Visiting cards, Copperplates, Die stamping, Booklets, Balance sheets, Envelopes and Office supplies. Copper, Rubber, Horn & Ivory stamps maker. 44 D'Aguiar Street, Central, Hongkong. Telephone 38485.

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PRINTERS OF CHINESE & ENGLISH BOOKS PERIODICALS & NEWSPAPERS

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HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Owing to the present transport difficulties and the need to employ all its men on essential work it will not be possible for the Company to distribute the Telephone Directories as in previous years. Subscribers are therefore requested to call at the Company's Offices, Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road, Central, on the days set out below to collect their Directories. The Directories will only be issued on production of the Company's official receipt for the current quarter's rentals and on production of the old Directory.

Directories for Government Services will be distributed by the Post Master General.

Directory Distribution.

January	7th	Telephone Numbers	20000 to 21999
"	8th	"	22000 to 23999
"	9th	"	24000 to 25999
"	10th	"	26000 to 26999
"	12th	"	27000 to 28999
"	13th	"	29000 to 31999
"	14th	"	32000 to 33999
"	15th	"	34000 to 34999
"	16th	"	35000 to 36999
"	17th	"	37000 to 37999
"	19th	"	38000 to 39999

Directories will only be issued to subscribers on the days allotted to them and if a subscriber is unable to collect his Directory on that day he should not apply again until the distribution is completed, i.e. until Tuesday 20th January.

S. GROVE,
Secretary.

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

As from 1st January, 1948 our office will be situated at 601/6 MARINA HOUSE, HONGKONG, instead of 315 Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building and 34 St. George's Building, Hongkong, as heretofore.

TEL. 31188

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

TELEPHONES.

Our Private Exchange will be re-installed on Monday, 5th. January, 1948. All calls during business hours should be made to 30221.

Out of business hours: 30223 Outward Bills Dept.
30224 Chief Cashier
30225 Current Accounts Dept.
30226 Resident Engineer
30227 Sub-Accountant
30228 Chief Inspector.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK, HONGKONG (TRUSTEE) LTD.

From Monday, 5th. January, 1948, our telephone number will be: 30221.

Hongkong, 1st. January, 1948.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers.
Pedder Building.
Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 3rd January 1948 commencing at 10.45 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement

A LARGE QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS comprising:—

White Shirting, Copper Flat Bars, Galvanized Iron Sheet and Plates, Iron Ware and Truck, Machinery Parts, Tin Plates, Galvanized Wire, Iron Plates and Hooks, Bolts and Nuts, Round and Square Bars, White Powder, Zinc Oxide, Dyes, Paint, Black Liquid, Rubber, Paper Glass Bottles etc.

On view on day of Sale.

Terms: 50% of the Purchase Money on Fall of Hammer and the Balance by Monday the 5th January 1948.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

When you buy or need service from us you get the BEST

ELEPHANT RADIO

200, Bank of East Asia Bldg. Telephone 26218

SALE OF STEAM PINNACE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following Steam Pinnace now lying in the Camber, H.M. Naval Yard Kowloon.

Steam Pinnace No. 311 Length 52 1/2 ft. Width 12 1/2 ft.

Tender Forms can be obtained on application to Section IIC of the Naval Store Department, H.M. Dockyard Hong Kong, between 9.30 — 11.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.40 p.m. on 1st to 6th January, 1948, except Saturday afternoon and Sunday. The Steam Pinnace can be viewed on application at the office of the Foreman of Storehouses (Mr. Coombes), H.M. Navy Yard Kowloon, on the days specified. Admission to view will only be made on production of the Tender Form.

Completed Tender Forms should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to the Supt. Naval Store Officer H.M. Naval Yard Hong Kong, on or before noon on Wednesday 7th January, 1948.

E. F. S. FISHER,
Supt. Naval Store Officer.

ROYAL HONG KONG YACHT CLUB

DANCE

Owing to accommodation being fully booked, it is regretted that no further invitations can be accepted.

F. S. COOTE,
Hon. Secretary.

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice To Shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that the ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Queen's Building, Victoria, Hong Kong, on Monday, 12th January, 1948, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts in respect of 1946 and Re-electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

H. DA LUZ,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th Dec., 1947.

GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

REMINDER

All registered midwives are reminded that the names of all those not in Government Service will be excluded from the midwives roll if the annual retention fee of \$1.00 is not paid before the end of January, 1948.

I. NEWTON,
Director of Medical Services.

Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1947.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. John Fleming has retired from our firm as on 31st December, 1947, after which date his interest and responsibility in the firm will cease.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Chartered Accountants.

Mercantile Bank Building, HONGKONG.
31st December, 1947.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

BURNS DINNER

Members are reminded that their applications for cards to the above must be sent in to the undersigned not later than Monday, 5th January, 1948.

D. S. ROBE,
CHAS. G. SMITH,

Joint Hon. Secretaries.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that

DELTA COMPANY (大達洋行)

of Whitenway Laidlaw Bldg. is in no way connected with

(港粵大達運輸貿易行)

of 16 Des Voeux Road.

Beten's Beauty Salons

You can trust your personal Beauty Problems — your Permanent Waves, Shampoo, Sets, Tinting, Facials, Manicure, Pedicure to Beten's expert operators (1st floor) above Lane Crawford's. Tel. 28161.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc. Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.M.S. & Sons, Auctioneers. Telephone 21607.

FOOD CONTROL IN CHINA

Honours For The Services

LONDON, JAN. 2.

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ARE AMONG THE 630 MEN AND WOMEN NAMED IN THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS LIST.

Baron: Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir William Sholto Douglas, Commander-in-Chief and military governor of Germany 1946-47.

GCB: Admiral Sir Edward Neill-Sydney and General Sir Montague Stopford.

KCB: Lieutenant-General Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, Royal Marines, Vice-Admiral Charles Saumarez Daniel, Lieutenant-General Kenneth Noel Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Wiggin, chairman Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association for Worcestershire, and Air Vice-Marshal Leslie Oswald Brown.

Order of Saint Michael and Saint George: Major-General Sir Hubert Elvin Rance, Governor of Burma.

Commander of the Victoria Order: Colonel Geoffrey Ronald Cudington.—Reuter.

Ex-Riot Squad Man Sent To Gaol

Renaldo Souza, 38, a former Police Reservist, E.U. constable, and warder, and lately a small-scale broker, was yesterday sentenced to four months' hard labour when he pleaded guilty before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr to two charges of demanding money with menaces.

Defendant, said Det. Sub-Inspector M. Morrison, had been going to various opium dens in the Mong Kok and Yau-mat areas, demanding \$30 a month from some, and \$50 from others.

In September last, he went to 108 Tung Choi Street and asked the keeper for \$50 per month. A week after this sum was paid, defendant called again and said, "This time I must have three months in advance."

The keeper put him off for a week at the end of which the amount was paid. A fortnight later the premises were raided and a faki (who witnessed the payments) was sent to prison.

Last month the faki reopened and Souza called and asked for \$50. He kept pestering the keeper, who reported to the Police. A trap was set and defendant was arrested.

In the second case, continued Det. Morrison, defendant went to Tam Mu at 553 Shanghai Street, first floor, and said that he was collecting on behalf of the "Superintendent of Police," without mentioning any names. He was paid \$50 a month until the premises were raided.

When it reopened in October, defendant collected \$12. The faki was again raided in November and permanently closed.

Det. Morrison stated that accused was a married man with five children, aged from 12 years to nine months, with the sixth one on its way.

Bad Health
He was formerly in the Police Reserve and, shortly after the reoccupation, transferred to the Emergency Unit. He was later transferred to Stanley as a warder. His health, however, was such that he was asked to resign. From then on he made his living by odd jobs of brokerage.

In reply to the Magistrate, Det. Morrison said that there was no threat of violence and that the menaces were threats of raids and having the premises closed.

SAILOR ACCUSED

A/B Norman of R.M.S. London was remanded to jail, which he appeared before Mr. F. K. d'Almeida at Central Magistracy yesterday on charges of being drunk and disorderly and maliciously damaging glass panes.

It was alleged that defendant, who pleaded not guilty, at 11.30 p.m. on New Year's Day was drunk and disorderly outside the Holland Cafe, No. 93 Hennessy Road, and maliciously damaged the showcase glass panes.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES HOLDING P. & O. B.I. & E. & A. RILLS (F. LADING)

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British Expert's Cautious Line

Shanghai, Jan. 2.

Mr. John Hutt, one of the principal assistant secretaries in the British Ministry of Food, who recently arrived in China on loan to the Chinese Government, has begun tackling one of the most complex problems confronting this country—food control.

But he has already decided that total rationing of food is impractical in a country like China, that produces most of the food it consumes.

Mr. Hutt declared in an interview that food rationing as now practiced in England was not applicable in China. Britain, he stated, depends largely on outside purchases for food and therefore is in a better position to effect rigid control over distribution.

Without centralizing supply, it is difficult to arrive at a fair formula of distribution, he said. In contrast to Britain, where the food supply can be centrally controlled by Government, China being an agricultural country faces the problem of getting food from the people and then distributing it fairly among them, he observed.

Here, he said, the success or failure of food control depends on the temper of the people and their willingness to cooperate.

"Fake eggs in England for instance," Mr. Hutt said. "The

British Government has found it extremely difficult to control the supply of eggs in England. When you get some eggs from your hens, there is always the great temptation of sending them away as gifts."

Physical Need

Mr. Hutt, who has been in China only for a short time, said that it was still premature for him to chart any future course for food control in China. Nevertheless, he said the "physical need" of the people was the main problem to consider in food distribution.

Judging from data available for his study, Mr. Hutt said that he would not be surprised to find that food supply and consumption in China was roughly even. But of course, acts of God such as famine and flood could not be counted in such estimation, he said.

"If there was an adequate supply of food in the country, rationing would not be necessary at all," Mr. Hutt said.

He expressed the opinion that cities and towns, where hoarding and speculation in foodstuffs affect prices, should get first attention in any scheme regulating food supplies. Food dealings in cities and towns are much easier to check than in the country, he said.—Reuter.

Saving Buyers' Dollars

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1. UNDER THE NEW EXPORT LICENCE POLICY WHICH BEGINS HERE TOMORROW, FOREIGN BUYERS WILL BE HELPED TO SAVE AMERICAN DOLLARS.

The export licences previously granted to traders on the basis of their pre-war business will, in future, go to the cheapest competitive exporters making the least demand on dollars, the Department of Commerce announced.

For the first three months, the new policy will be applied to a selected list of commodities under the export control, including all agricultural goods, all chemicals and drugs (except the so-called "wonder drug" streptomycin), all steel products, coal, coke and some food products.

The Department of Commerce stressed the destination of grain, coal and other goods will become a more important factor in the new policy if the Marshall Plan becomes a reality.

The Department will favour private traders over foreign Government buying missions and most export trade in controlled commodities will be done between private American exporters and private importers from abroad.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT RATIONS DISTRIBUTION

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1391 to 1780	Tuesday	6th
1781 to 2170	Wednesday	7th
2171 to 2562	Thursday	8th

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Sugar	HK\$0.45 per lb.	2 lbs. Per Person
Flour	HK\$0.33	" 4
Fresh Butter	HK\$2.10	" 1 lb. for each person in family as per number Registered on Ration Cards.

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Suitable containers must be brought for Flour.

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Special Notice: In order to facilitate the smooth running of Ration Distribution arrangements, we would appreciate customers collecting their rations on the specified days and dates in accordance to the numbers of their own Ration Cards. Kowloon Customers, if desired, may draw their rations from the Kowloon Branch.

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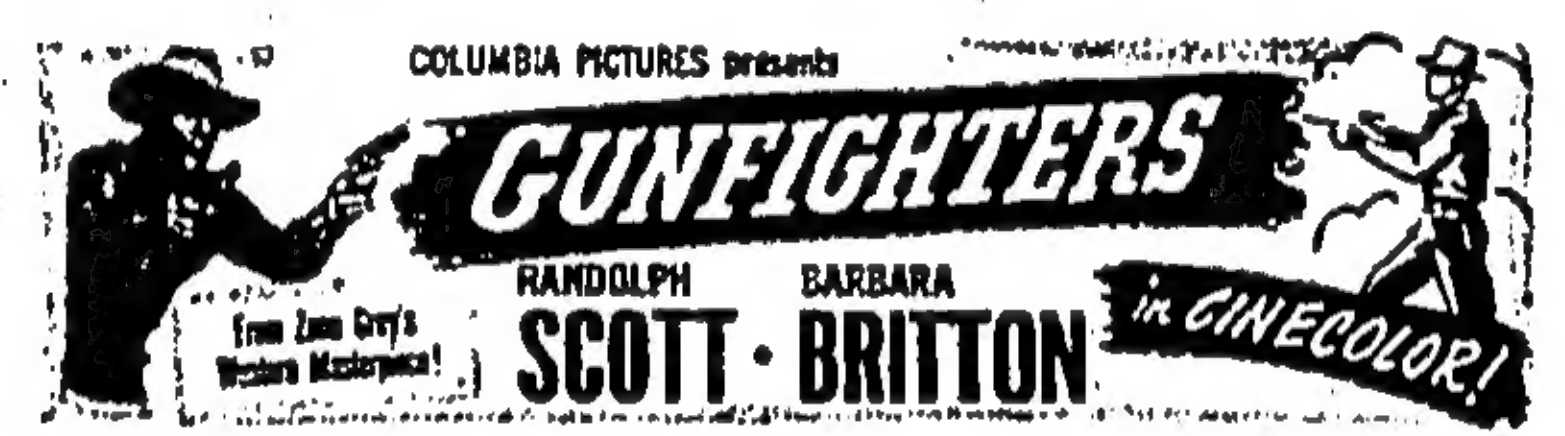


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BATTLE OF THE CHILDLESS

Dispute Over Britain's Divorce Laws

Persistent Use Of Contraceptives

London, Jan. 2. A new battle over the divorce laws is arising in Britain after the decision of the House of Lords, the highest legal tribunal in the country, that the persistent use of contraceptives does not involve a refusal to consummate a marriage and that the aggrieved husband or wife, who desires children, has no legal remedy.

Opponents of this decision declare that it legalises race suicide. Supporters claim that the door to divorce would be thrown wide open if any couple could get a decree of nullity merely by agreeing to declare that one party to the marriage insisted on the use of contraceptives.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey F. Fisher, is expected to enter the battle when the Diocesan bishops meet in London shortly.

Roman Catholic opposition to the new rule has already been voiced by Dr. John Heenan, Superior of the Catholic Missionary Society, who said: "The relevant part of Canon Law states that the primary end of marriage is the procreation and education of offspring."

The definition of cruelty as a ground for divorce should be widened to deal with such cases, Mr. Lawrence J. Cadbury, a leading member of the Society of Friends, urged in a letter to the Times.

Not Christian?
He asked whether anything could be more cruel than for one party to a marriage to deny to the other the possibility of parenthood.

Another correspondent of the Times, Mr. Charles E. Beer, of Oxford University, urged that the new ruling is contrary to "Christian principles. Declaring that British laws, social structure and religion, all point to marriage as the legitimate means of satisfying the desire for children, he said: "It is illogical to protect any persistent refusal by one spouse to grant to the other what is his, or her, fundamental right."

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Pointing to the tendency to limit families, other correspondents ask what the position would be of a husband or wife who insisted on the use of contraceptives after one or more children had been born of the union.

Support for the new rules has been proclaimed by one prominent churchman, the Bishop of Chichester, Dr. George K. Bell, who described the decision as "sound."

First Shots
With more and more churchmen and lawyers entering the controversy, the line which the Archbishop of Canterbury will take is awaited with increasing interest.

The first shots in the new battle were fired when five Lords of Appeal, headed by their chief, Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, decided that a man was not entitled to a decree of nullity on the grounds that his wife refused to permit marital intercourse unless he used a contraceptive.

Delivering this judgment, Lord Jowitt declared that insistence on the procreation of children, one of the principal ends, if not the principal end, of marriage, required examination.

The essence of the Christian view, he continued, seemed to be that any family should be brought up in the Christian faith, but that was not the same thing as saying that a marriage was not consummated unless children were procreated and that such procreation was the principal end of marriage.

Bombshell
This decision came as a bombshell both to lawyers and to churchmen, for it reversed a decision given in the Court of Appeal in July, 1945, when a woman secured a decree of nullity on the ground that her husband insisted on the use of contraceptives.

On that occasion, four law lords decided that sexual intercourse cannot be said to be complete when a husband artificially prevents the natural termination of it.

They also said that if the woman refused to accept this, she would have no answer if the husband sued for his freedom on the ground that his wife willfully refused to consummate the marriage.

The complete reversal of this decision has created confusion among legal people handling divorce cases. Some cases already before the courts have been held up for the time being and others have been withdrawn.

This "battle of the childless" is likely to be keenly contested in both Houses of Parliament soon after they reassemble on Jan. 20.—Reuter.

FREAK CRASH
Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 2. All the 21 passengers in an Eastern Airlines plane escaped serious injury today when a freakish gust of wind lifted the moving plane off the runway and let it drop so suddenly that its landing gear collapsed in a pancake crash.—Reuter.



ELECTION ANACRONISM

London, Jan. 2. New legislation to eliminate out-dated practices in parliamentary and local government elections throughout Britain was recommended today by a special committee, which has been investigating the need for modernisation and consolidation and pointed particularly to the anachronism of electing parish councillors by a show of hands and lack of secrecy in elections in university constituencies.—Reuter.

Younger Generals Promoted

LONDON, JAN. 2. SOME OF THE YOUNGER GENERALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY WILL BE TAKING UP APPOINTMENTS AT THE WAR OFFICE EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR.

Major-General C.W.R. Temple, Director of Military Intelligence, is to be Vice-CIGS and a member of the Army Council, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General.

General Temple is 49 and was promoted a Corps commander in 1942. He was then stated to be the youngest holder of that rank in the Army.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Simpson, 48, who is now Vice-CIGS, is going to the Western Command as G.O.C.-in-chief.

Major-General Sir Charles Frederic Keightley, 46, is to be the new Military Secretary. Sir Charles became a Major-General in 1941 and acting Lieutenant-General in 1944. He succeeds Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Browning, who has been appointed Controller of the Household of Princess Elizabeth.—Reuter.

PILOT CENSUS IN BRITAIN

London, Jan. 1. Forms for a pilot census of distribution were sent today by the Board of Trade to retailers, wholesalers, caterers, garages and hairdressers in certain towns and districts of Britain.

The principle object of this voluntary census is to gain experience for the first compulsory nation-wide census, which takes place in 1950, covering the year 1949.

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1948 A YEAR OF TESTING

London, Jan. 2. Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer and economic chief, said here today that 1948 will be a year of test for the British people in which great difficulties as well as great opportunities would be met.

"We cannot in the short period of a single year get out of all our difficulties, but we can make a start on the right road which will enable us in succeeding years to climb the long hill of recovery and to re-establish our leading position in the commerce of the world," Sir Stafford declared.

The Chancellor proclaimed his own faith that Britain would win through the test.

"By our history, we claim the right to share in world leadership and by our perseverance in 1948, we shall substantiate that right," Sir Stafford, who was opening a Government production exhibition in London, emphasised that Britain must rely for recovery on her own efforts, however generous the Commonwealth and United States were towards her.—Reuter.

Air Ministry Appointments

London, Jan. 2. The Air Ministry today announced the following appointments: Air Marshal Sir George Picot to be Inspector General of the Royal Air Force with effect from Jan. 1; Vice-Chief Marshal Sir Norman H. Bottomley is placed on the retired list at his own request. Air Vice-Marshal John Whitworth Jones is to be Air Officer Commanding Air Headquarters Malaya.

Sir George Picot, aged 51, had been the C-in-C of the Allied Air Forces in South East Asia since April, 1946 and was formerly Deputy Air C-in-C of the same command.

Earlier he was for two years the Director-General of Organisation at the Air Ministry. He was commissioned in the Scottish Rifles in 1914 and obtained a permanent Royal Air Force commission in 1919.—Reuter.

The extent to which the forms for national census can be adapted so as to conform with the traders' own records will largely be dependent upon an early response to the present pilot census.—Reuter.

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DEATH

McKELVIE—Emile, eldest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. J. McKelvie, Kowloon Dock, passed away at Calcutta on 31st December, 1947. Beloved by all.

THE SALARIES REPORT

While it would be too much to expect every individual in the Government service to wax enthusiastic over the Report of the Salaries Commission, the general effect is represented in the fact that the total of the increases approved will cost the taxpayer approximately an additional Twelve Million Dollars annually, which can only mean (the awards being retrospective to January 1, 1947) a substantial New Year windfall to a very large majority. Yet, formidable as the total may seem, the issues raised in this remarkable, and important, document could hardly be less controversial. The chief beneficiaries are those who have been most severely hit by highly inflated post-war cost of living standards, and who were grossly underpaid even prior to the outbreak of hostilities. None can complain at an upscaling of their basic pay to a level which while better enabling them to maintain living standards more in keeping with their status can still not be criticised as over-generous. For the rest, it is sufficient to indicate that the Commissioners themselves confess that they have been conservative in recommending basic salary increases, that under existing conditions it will still be necessary to pay high cost of living allowances throughout the Service, that there is little prospect of a notable reduction in living costs in the next five years, and still less of a return to pre-war levels in purchasing power.

Though to prejudiced eyes in certain departments, the Report may appear to have overlooked the special considerations to which they believed themselves to be entitled, it must, in the main, commend itself as a noteworthy achievement, broad-visioned in approach, and of historical significance inasmuch as it calls for a complete break with old traditions in the Government's salary structure, and sets out lucidly the path which is in future to be followed. All salaries are to be expressed in Hong Kong currency. The old distinctions between officers on a sterling basis and those on a dollar basis are to be eliminated. The scope for advancement of the "locally-engaged" is so widened that professional and technical qualifications are to be the sole criterion of progress. Extensive re-grading proposed will amount, in its ideal form, to re-organisation of the administrative system, and a stream-lining which cannot be otherwise than beneficial. Particularly is this true of the proposal to amalgamate the clerical and accounting branches into a single General Clerical Service, which will permit much more rapid promotion of outstanding officers, and further break down the barriers of race and nationality. The Commission's resistance to various suggestions for specialist clerical officers, for instance, the Post Office, and the Police Department, will also be widely approved, if only for the reason that the effect would be, more often, to keep a first-class man back than to assist him to attain promotion in accordance with his experience and qualifications.

Points of criticism will arise, we feel sure, from application of the recommendations of the Report to individual officers rather than from the Commission's general response to the task entrusted to it. It may, for instance, be objected that the scale of expatriation pay proposed will prove insufficient to attract the right type of officer for technical and professional appointments which cannot locally be filled. But it must be agreed that this aspect

PACIFIC ROUND-UP

AUSTRALIAN REVOLT AGAINST SOCIALISM

Australia's ghost hunters have had a pleasantly active week. Reputable residents of Inverell, a conservative farming and dairying township on the New England plateau, New South Wales, reported that a ghost had "taken possession" of one of their homes. To the society for Physic Research in Sydney, they sent request for investigation and assistance. The ghost, they said, was of a young man wearing a darkish overcoat and dark suit. Instead of a hat, he wears what appears to be a cut-off sock on his head. "He comes and goes without asking your leave. It is no use bringing weapons against him, for you can see through him, and he passes through doors without opening them."

Another report came from Forbes, a western town in N.S.W. Here a resident following a young girl along a dark country road, caught up with her but had the mortification of seeing her vanish as soon as he reached her side. Possibly feeling that the girl's conduct was more sensible than supernatural, the society's experts decided to investigate Inverell.

SOCIALISM, OUT! Biggest political development of the week—or the year—was the Australian public's clear and unequivocal revolt against socialism, as dispensed by Prime Minister J. B. Chifley. In the state of Victoria, the Conservative Upper House forced resignation of the Labor Government by refusing to pass a supply bill. In the ensuing general state election, fought entirely on the issue of nationalisation of banks as

proposed by Mr. Chifley, there was a complete landslide against Labour.

It was the first opportunity the people had had to pass judgment on nationalisation. In Canberra, Labour politicians prepared for trouble.

The new Victorian Premier, Mr. Holt, able to command nearly fifty of the House's 66 seats, announced that he was joining with the Premiers of

By Arthur Morley

South Australia and Western Australia to fight bank nationalisation in the High Court—for two years if necessary.

Chifley decided that despite what the election indicated in Victoria, he would push the bank nationalisation bill through the Federal House. Cynics believe that he is relying on a swift destruction of the trading bank system, followed by liberal loans by the Government bank before election time, to win or buy popular support.

NEW DEMOCRACY: In Tokyo, Japanese were demonstrating determination to become democratic if it killed them. In Shikoku prison, investigation found that warden had organised sale on the black market of shoes and furniture made by prisoners in the gaol workshop.

But, to demonstrate their democracy, the warden gave each prisoner a share of the illegal profits. When prisoners revolted and threatened to expose the warden, prison chiefs courteously organised their escape, signing a paper promising to forget the whole matter. The prison kitchen provided them with rice cakes to last them for 60 miles of their escape journey.

Commented "Mainichi," one of Japan's largest newspapers: "The whole thing arises from

the leniency of Chief Warden Nomura, a believer in paternal police."

CHINESE TRAGEDY: China's civil wars continued without cease. Indication of the former Ally's plight was given by General MacArthur, Allied Commander in Chief in Japan, who told a visiting American that he was more concerned by the plight of China than by all the problems of demilitarising, occupying and reforming Japan.

LEAN AND HUNGRY: A significant development in Pacific affairs was highlighted this week, when the supply ship *Reynella* was taken off the Australia-New Guinea run.

Natives of New Guinea, the great Australian mandate, had long been dependent upon white planters and traders for work and food; forgetting their own farming and hunting. When the *Reynella* failed to arrive, New Guinea immediately ran short of vegetables, sugar, meat, butter, milk, potatoes and tinned foods.

One observer in Port Moresby reported: "The natives have a lean and hungry look."

MALAYAN EXPANSION: Despite unsettled political conditions, British capital again began pouring into Malaya. Lever Brothers and Unilever, one of the world's greatest business enterprises (Capital £100 millions, factories in 46 countries), announced it is building a four million dollars factory at Kuala Lumpur.

The company will also buy a 4,000 acre palm-oil plantation. Soap, margarine and edible oils will be produced by "highly mechanised processes."

NAMES: Two new barber's signs appeared on Sydney's streets this week: "KINGS-FORD'S KRANUM KURA-TOR" and "J. DEATH—COME AND HAVE A CLOSE SHAVE."

Library Of Varied Discoveries

In recent years the list of new patents in Britain has shown an increasing proportion of continental names. Technicians, chemists, business men and specialists in every conceivable form of economics who have been driven out of Central and Western Europe by World War II and political persecution, have settled in Britain and are now assailing the export drive of the land of their adoption.

A visit to one of the most interesting libraries in the world, however, shows this recent development to be neither new

nor exceptional. This is the library of the British Patent Office in London, a vast hall stacked with the brain-waves, inventions, discoveries, bright ideas and manias of five centuries. The history of patents—*not only in Britain, but everywhere—began in 1449*, when Henry VI invited a Flemish inventor to come to England and manufacture his coloured window-glass, which the king admired. The royal patent issued to this man must have been the first in the world, although many experts think that the letter of protection given by Edward III to a Flemish weaver in 1331 to enable him to settle in England, takes chronological precedence. In any case, the ready acceptance of continental experts in an old-established British tradition.

BY EGON LARSEN

"Statute of Monopolies" The great interest in new processes and invention shown by authorities and popular representatives of England since olden times led to the institution of modern patent protection earlier than in any other country. In 1623, Parliament compelled James I to recognise the "Statute of Monopolies," the substance of which still constitutes the essential basis of contemporary British legal protection. According to it the inventor has the sole right of exploitation of his idea for 16 years (formerly 14 years) after this period has elapsed a classical example of the social ideas predominant at the time of the "Statute of Mono-

polies" enactment—the invention becomes public property, unless the inventor can prove that he has been prevented from exploiting his patent fully during these 16 years.

Royal Seal As soon as a patent is granted, the printed Letters Patent, the "specification," reaches the Patent Office Library, and the inventor is given a document bearing the royal seal. In the Librarian's "Curiosity Shelf" lies the original patent granted to Edison, the American inventor, in 1875, for his multiple telegraph. It is almost a yard square, and the wax seal affixed to it weighs some three pounds and is kept in its own iron box. Nowadays an inventor has to be content with a less voluminous and pompous document.

This library justifiably claims to be the best public technical reference library in the world. During World War II many American experts who had come to Britain with the United States Army inspected the arrangement of the 320,000 volumes included in this library, and declared that there was no library in their country which could compare with it. They spent many of their leisure hours studying the collections of documents from the French, Bavarian, Russian and Italian Academies of Science, which date back to the 17th century, and have not been collected so completely in any other place. A particular speciality of the library is the collections dealing with the early days of steam shipping (before 1846) and of airship navigation (before 1860), as well as the lives of all the great inventors—original drawings, etchings, autographs, notes, documents, and newspaper cuttings.

Curious Ideas

Since the opening of this library soon after the institution of the British Patent Office in 1862 which simplified and demystified the procedure of the royal granting of patents considerably, this great hall with the many thousands of legally protected ideas—perpetrated in it, has been the El Dorado of everyone who thinks of an invention, great or small. But most of them will have to admit that every invention already has been registered there, the brilliant and the absurd together.

Anti-Snoring Apparatus The inventor of the judicial reference book which, on opening, reveals the paragraphs of verbiage, but a bottle of whisky instead, must have a student;

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"And another thing, Senator—until the present investigations die down, stop greeting me with 'Oh, I see you're in the pink!'"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By SHEPARD BARCLAY

"THE AUTHORITY ON AUTHORITIES"

LEAD AFTER SLAM DOUBLE

With all high ranking players, the double of a slam contract is considered a lead-director when made by the partner of the opening leader. It commands the partner to open something different from what would be his natural lead if the double had not been made. Usually that means the suit bid by the player who becomes the dummy, and the first suit bid by him in case he had called two. When such a double had been made and the opener violates the convention by not offering the requested suit, the declarer should ask himself why his answer can influence his crucial plays in the hand.

S. K 2	H. 7 6 5 2	D. 9 7 6 3 2	C. 7 5
S. K 10 8 6 4	H. Q	D. 8 5	C. A K 10 4 2
S. J 9 7 3	H. 8 4 3	D. K Q 10	C. 9 6 3

S. Q 5	H. A K J 10 9	D. A J 4	C. Q J 8
--------	---------------	----------	----------

(Dealer: South. Both sides vulnerable.)

South	West	North	East
1 H	Pass	1 S	Pass
2 H	Pass	4 C	Pass
3 H	Pass	5 H	Pass
4 NT	Pass	6 D	Pass
7 NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

Against that bidding, the lead called for by the double was a spade, but West led the club 7. Why? That's what South wanted to know. He decided it was because West had the spade K, and he predicted the rest of his play on that assumption.

Since it is not required that a model be sent in to prove the practicability of an idea, no limits are set to the inventor's imagination. Has any acrobat ever walked upside down with his iron-soled shoes on a magnetised metal ceiling? At any rate a patent has been granted for this invention. The manufacture of gold has been generalised under various forms—among others, by proposals to distill gold from sea-water or from corn.

Warlike developments of an earlier period inspired one inventor with an idea of a plough with small rifle barrels as handles, so that if the farmer was attacked while ploughing, he only needed to swing the plough round, rout the attacker and go on ploughing calmly! The gun which shoots round corners, too, is not a joke but a patent; it has gently calmed the use of volcanic heat to warm bath-water; the prevention of hallsterns and the avoidance of "undue intimacy between animals" the line of curious modes of transport there is the carriage driven by "the passenger rocking his body" (patented 1904) and the "airship propelled by trained birds" an idea, by the way, which Baron Munchausen had already thought of in his day.

Anti-Snoring Apparatus The inventor of the judicial reference book which, on opening, reveals the paragraphs of verbiage, but a bottle of whisky instead, must have a student;

He saw 10 tricks in sight between hearts and clubs, plus two with the other aces. To get the 13th trick he had no move available except a squeeze. But, if West was able to protect the spade suit while East guarded against the diamonds, no squeeze would work. With that position marked as existing, he decided to make all on an effort to compel East to protect the spades. This he did, after taking the club lead in his own hand, by leading the spade Q. West obligingly covered, and South did likewise with the A, creating a situation in which East could be squeezed between diamonds and spades if he had the honors in the first of those suits and the J in the latter.

Proceeding to build his squeeze format, he then ran five hearts and three more clubs. Then came the final club while dummy held the spade 10 and diamond 8, and South the diamond A-J-4. East, with the spade J and diamond K-Q, was wrong now whatever he discarded.

Tomorrow's Problem

S. K 7 4	H. A K J 9	D. Q 5	C. 8 6 2
----------	------------	--------	----------

S. Q 9 5	H. 7 4 2	D. A 8	C. A K Q 5 3
----------	----------	--------	--------------

S. A J 6 2	H. 8 5	D. K J 10 6 4 2	C. 9
------------	--------	-----------------	------

(Dealer North, North-South vulnerable.)
After North bids 1-Heart, South 2-Diamonds, North 2-Hearts, South 2-Spades, North 3-Spades and South 4-Diamonds, what should North bid?

but that spirit must have moved the man who registered a patent in 1936 for a "device to catch the fluid trickling down the hands and knuckles while eating crabs?" The "edible gramophone record" (1903) is also a culinary invention, and not unrelated to another idea of making digestive pills from women's hair. Two of the inventors certainly hoped to be immortalised by a monument to the man who made the Anti-Snoring Apparatus, and the Anti-Panic Machine.

The latest volume of *Letters Patent* fetches us back from the realms of flourishing imagination. Inventors are more sober and more practical today. A new coal-loading machine, a method of growing more beans, a portable wood-chopper, an electric accounting machine which uses logarithms. These are the kind of things invented in Britain today—things we need in these sober and practical times.

GIRLS STRIPPED AT BALL

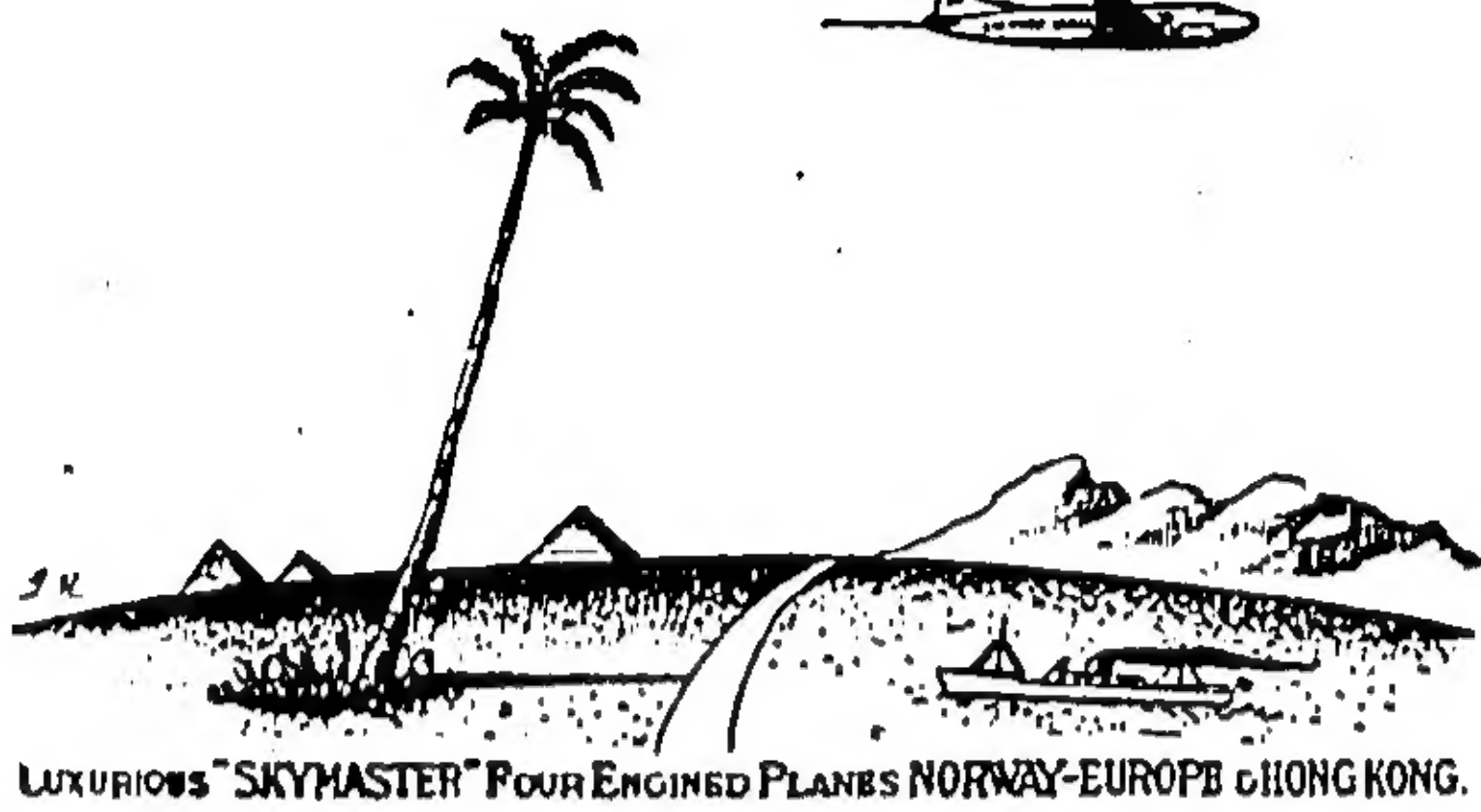
London, Jan. 2. London greeted the New Year with a wild brawl at the annual Chelsea Arts ball at which several young women swimmers were stripped to the skin as thousands of balloons rained down in the stately Albert Hall at the stroke of midnight. United Press.

London, Jan. 2. Rutland, which has the smallest police force in Britain, is to have a policeman. Rutland is the county's complement to Essex.

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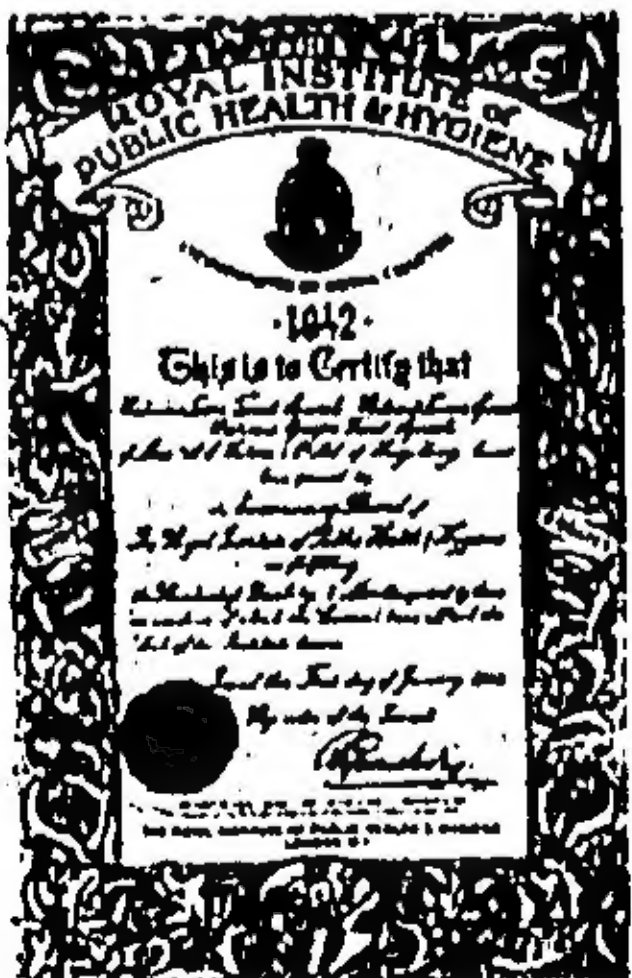
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SALARIES BODY'S REPORT

Agreement On Post-War Salary Structure

Expatriation Pay Provision: Locally Engaged Staff

"We are in agreement with the policy set out in Colonial White Paper No. 197 that the postwar salary structure in Hong Kong should be built up on the basis of rates of pay applicable to locally recruited staff."

"We have made provision for expatriation pay for such non-local officers as it will be essential to retain or recruit in future from abroad."

Essentially, these sentences provide the key to the approach of the Salaries Commission (appointed under the chairmanship of the Hon. D. J. Sloss) to their task, and the background to their report which was published on Wednesday afternoon.

The Report consists of 71 folios, sheets and three folios of appendices, and below will be found the first of a series of extracts.

Historical Summary

The last general revision of salaries was made as a result of the Report of the Salaries Commission appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Gollan, in October, 1928, but sterling salaries applicable in the main to officers in the United Colonial Service were revised between 1937 and 1939. Officers in these grades appointed before 1st April, 1937, were given the option of continuing to draw the salaries fixed as a result of the 1928 Salaries Commission or of transferring to the new scales which came to be known in Hong Kong as the African scales. On proportion such officers came on to these new scales which were in general less favourable to them than the scales recommended by the 1928 Commission. All salaried officers of the grades affected who were appointed after 1st April, 1937, were placed on those new scales.

Reoccupation Salaries

Since the reoccupation of the Colony in September, 1945, the salary scales existing in December, 1941, have, in general, been retained throughout the public service with the exception of those for non-gazetted officers in the Police and certain officers in the Fire Brigade whose salaries were revised during 1946. A certain number of new posts and additional grades have been created since the reoccupation. To meet the greatly increased cost of living, officers on the lower scales of pay have been granted the high cost of living allowances which they were drawing in December, 1941, together with a rehabilitation allowance which has varied monthly. On the resumption of civil government in May, 1946, a cost of living allowance was introduced for the whole service, carrying from 50% of salary for married officers on salaries of £420 and under to approximately 50% of £1,000 and tapering off to £50 at £700 beyond which point no allowance was payable.

As the result of numerous resignations, particularly of members of the Junior Clerical Service and lower paid technical officers and general dissatisfaction with Government emoluments, a Committee was set up in August, 1946, under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Megarry to review departmental establishments and to make recommendations for readjustments. As the result of this Committee's recommendations certain grades of officers were granted temporary additional allowances to assist them to balance their budgets. In addition rent allowances which had remained unchanged since the 1928 Salaries Commission's report were increased slightly to bring the maximum rates prescribed for the various classes of officers nearer to the rents in force in 1941. While the Commission was sitting, these revised maximum rentals were increased by a further 30%, following the passing into law of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, 1947.

Emergency Relief

Apart from these modifications the general system of emoluments for the public service was the same in March, 1947, when we began our deliberations as it was at the fall of the Colony in December, 1941. In view of urgent representations by the Directors of Medical Services, the Commission on 6th April recommended to Government as an immediate measure an increase in the cost of living allowance from 50% to 75% for married officers in the middle and lower ranges of salaries, the extension of temporary additional allowances to certain grades and a proportionate increase in the cost of living allowance for officers on higher salaries. It was not until the end of June that an increase was approved by the Secretary of State.

Recruitment

Although wages paid to artisans and unskilled labour by Government and the utility companies and the major commercial employers of labour were regulated by an agreement made during the Military Administration, there was no such agreement as regards clerical workers, technicians, or higher grade em-

ployees. As a result the emoluments paid to private concerns were often far in excess of Government rates and resignations from Government service were numerous. Higher salaries payable outside made recruitment for most branches of the public service extremely difficult and such candidates as were forthcoming were often of a far lower standard than before the war.

General Policy

It was against this background that the Commission commenced its deliberations. But we soon found that the mere revision of salaries was not the greatest of the problems before us. Our terms of reference instructed us to frame our recommendations bearing in mind the policy laid down in White Paper Colonial No. 197 of 1946 relating to the organisation of the Colonial Service. The main principles concerning salary revision set out in that White Paper are as follows: "The salaries of all posts in the public service of a Colony should be determined according to the nature of the work and the relative responsibilities irrespective of the race or domicile of the individual."

The salaries should be fixed at rates applicable to locally recruited staff, even though there may, for the time being, be grades in which few or no locally recruited officers are in fact serving.

The practice of providing free quarters for certain classes of officers should be discontinued where it exists. We decided at an early stage that in view of this policy we would recommend that, in future, all salaries and emoluments payable to public officers recruited in Hong Kong should be expressed in Hong Kong currency, and that the existing distinction between sterling and dollar paid officers should be done away with.

We are in agreement that the post-war salary structure in Hong Kong should be built up on the basis of rates of pay applicable to locally recruited staff and it is within this policy in mind that we have framed our recommendations. We have, wherever possible, designed an avenue of promotion for local staff up to the highest levels in the public service through grades in which they can obtain the necessary training and experience. At the same time we realise that it will be necessary to retain in the service officers from overseas and to recruit others until such time as facilities for the education and training of local officers are much more complete than they are at present. We have accordingly made provision for expatriation pay for such non-local officers as it will be essential to retain or recruit in future from abroad.

Basic of Revision

In drawing up proposed basic salary scales we have wherever possible borne in mind the revised salary scales accepted in Great Britain in recent years as a result of various inquiries such as the Rushcliffe Reports on Nurses, the Spens Report on the Teachers, the Burrows Reports on Teachers' Salaries, the scales adopted in the United Kingdom for the Scientific Civil Service, the proposals of the Joint Negotiating Committee (Hospital Staffs) for the salaries of medical technicians, the rates adopted by municipal authorities for engineers, etc. It has not always been possible to make direct comparisons since in some cases local standards and requirements differ from those in the United Kingdom. The present income levels of many local practitioners, for example, are higher than those contemplated in the Spens Report, but this is in all probability a temporary phenomenon due to the disruption in medical training during the Japanese occupation and the consequent shortage of qualified practitioners. In such cases we have assumed in fixing basic salaries for locally recruited staff that the present income levels which are inflated by reason of scarcity of staff will in due course be stabilised at a figure more nearly approximating to the United Kingdom level.

Purchasing Power

Another subject which has figured prominently in our deliberations has been the assessment of the permanent decrease in the purchasing power of money since the war. We have reluctantly, but unavoidably, had to put on

the propeller's mantle in the per-aps toothily attempt to state how much of the present rise in the cost of living is due to temporary dislocations caused by war such as the shortages of essential foodstuffs, textiles and transport which can be expected to right themselves in time and how much of the rise might be regarded as permanent. Cost of living indices for Hong Kong for the period after the First World War are not available, but those for Singapore show that the cost of living for Asiatics rose to 110% above the 1914 level in 1920, gradually declined to 50% in 1922 and remained at about 50% to 60% above the 1914 level until 1930 when the effects of the world slump began to make themselves felt. The cost of living for Europeans in Singapore in 1920 rose to about 80% and in the next ten years settled down to about 55% to 60%, above that of 1914. Similarly, in the United Kingdom it is understood that the decreased purchasing power of money after the First World War was reflected in a 55% to 40% increase in salaries and wages. The rise in the cost of living in the East after the Second World War has been on a far greater scale. The whole economy of the area has been disrupted by the tide of war and it has seemed to us reasonable to assume that it will take longer than it did after the First World War for stable economic conditions to be regained. It is clear that for some time to come, it will be necessary for Government to pay in addition to revised salaries, which will to some extent reflect the decrease in purchasing power of money, in variable cost of living allowance bearing in mind that the total emoluments of officers in the public service should be sufficient to keep them on a reasonable standard of living appropriate to their status. With this consideration in view we have, if anything, erred on the conservative side in making our general recommendations for revised basic salaries in the knowledge that it is always easier to adjust upwards than downwards. The effect of the price of rice on the economy of South East Asia is such a fundamental importance and so far reaching that a policy of caution appears to us to be essential, since it is obvious that great damage could be done to the economic position of the Colony if the maximum rates of such wages were prescribed either to be too high to enable Hong Kong concerns employing staff of similar grades to Government to compete in world markets, or to have a general inflationary effect in the Colony. We are indebted to Professor R. Robinson, Professor of Economics in the Hong Kong University and to Mr. W. M. Thomson, Director of Supplies, Trade and Industry, for the information and advice which they gave us on probable price trends and on the general post-war economic position and to the Labour Officer for his views on post-war wage rates and wage tendencies. Our conclusions on this subject are that it is unlikely that the minimum wage for unskilled labour will within the next five or ten years fall below \$1.50 per day and that in the middle ranges of salaries an increase of 30% is justified. The increase should in our opinion be in the lowest salary of 200% in the lowest salary range and should gradually fall to 30% on salaries of about \$1,000 per month; it should then taper to 20% on salaries of about \$1,500 per month. For salaries over \$1,500 per month we have proposed a flat rate of increase of approximately 300% per month. To apply these increases evenly to the whole service we constructed a graph which was used as a guide to determine the minima and maxima of many of the rates of pay which we recommend. In putting forward these proposals we wish to emphasise that, in our opinion, these increases in basic salaries are of a conservative nature and will not result in inflation, since they will in the majority of cases be below the total emoluments at present being received by the government officers and since in our opinion it will be necessary for some time to pay in addition to these revised salaries a temporary high cost of living allowance which will gradually disappear as conditions become more stable.

United Colonial Service

In the case of salaries for members of the United Colonial Service, we have calculated our proposed rates of increase upon the so-called African scales introduced between 1937 and 1939 and have ignored "obsolescent" scales. The result is that of

J.M. HENRY RETURNING

Canton, Jan. 2.
Mr. J. M. Henry, former President of the Lingnan University in Canton, will return to China from the United States to take up an appointment as adviser to Dr. T. V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung Province, and former Chinese Finance Minister. Dr. Soong already has two American technical advisers.—Reuter.

though in the majority of cases officers on pre-African scales will benefit slightly, the rate of increase for such officers is considerably less than for officers appointed after 1st April, 1937. Where the proposed new scales do not give any immediate financial benefit in net emoluments (exclusive of high cost of living allowance), we recommend that such officers should be allowed to choose whether to remain on their present conditions of service or whether to come on to the new scales.

Regrading

In certain cases we have recommended scales which will result in an increase considerably in excess of the percentages mentioned above. We are of the opinion that several classes of Government servants, underpaid before the war and we have endeavoured to rectify such anomalies. We have, however, endeavoured to avoid being influenced in our recommendations by the temporary scarcity value of certain categories of officers. It is impossible in the near future to obtain suitably qualified candidates at the rates we propose, we recommend that Government should adopt a policy of temporary appointments on short term contracts at higher stages in the salary scales and that candidates should, on the expiry of their contracts, be offered, if satisfactory, permanent and pensionable employment on the scales we have suggested.

Qualifications

In recommending revised scales of pay we have assumed, especially in the professional services, that officers possess the recognised essential professional qualifications. For example, we have not regarded the possession of a degree in engineering as in itself qualifying a man for appointment on the scale proposed for engineers; we have taken it for granted that he shall also have served the professional apprenticeship that would qualify him for admission to his professional institution. We have assumed for example that locally trained doctors appointed on to the scale will have had at least two years supervised experience in a hospital or will have had the kind of apprenticeship that is recommended by the Spens Report. We have assumed that medical officers appointed from overseas will be men who have had at least three or four years' good experience before they are selected; that schoolmasters and schoolmistresses will likewise have had teaching experience in a good school at home.

Recruitment Policy

But an attempt to put into operation the policy outlined in White Paper No. 197 in our view clearly necessitates the most careful planning by Government of the future system of recruitment. Acceptance of the policy that people resident in the Colony should at the earliest possible date man the public service implies a clear understanding of two further issues:-

(1) Appointments from overseas shall henceforth be in some sense specialist. Men of special aptitude may have to be appointed to undertake specific tasks, but such appointments are not likely to create resentment. Men who have had specialised training that the Colony is not yet equipped to provide—administrative officers or inspectors of works, for example, whose great value comes not from specific training but by their having had an opportunity to grow up in a tradition of politics or craftsmanship which is yet to be established in the Colony—are still needed. Men of the professional services, medical, engineering, educational or scientific, and specialists in the United Kingdom and their specialist knowledge will readily be recognised by the people of the Colony. Such men will accept the position that it is an important part of their function to train the men who are to supersede them. We have therefore not hesitated to provide for the continuance of overseas appointments but always with the implicit proviso that, in every case, men appointed can contribute something which forwards the general policy of opening the public service to the people of the Colony.

(2) If the people of the Colony are to man their own service, it is a matter of the first importance that they should be trained to do this with sufficient competence. It appears to us

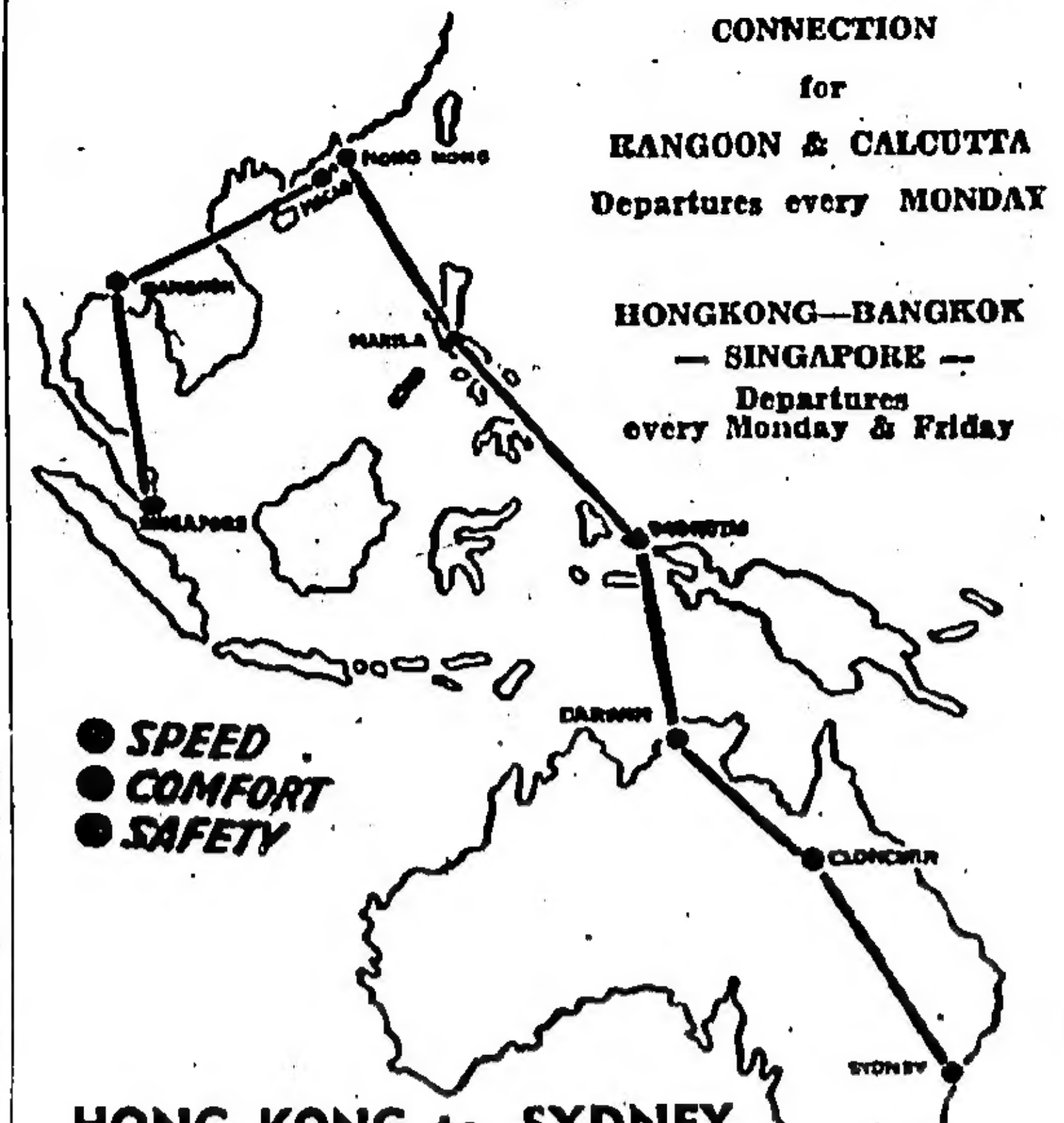
(Continued on Page 9)

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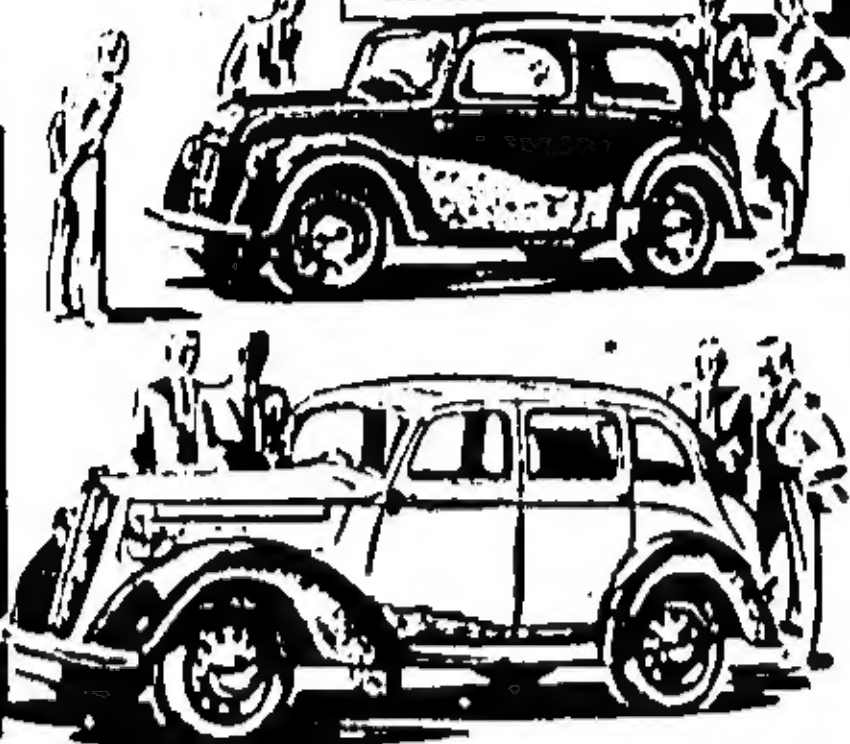
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MOTORING NEWS AND VIEWS

No More Cars For Home Market?



As petrol-less car owners in Britain sadly find out, just pile up bricks for their faithful long-suffering cars to rest on during hibernation, they may perhaps ask themselves a serious new question.

If the Cripps export targets for Britain's automobile industry are achieved, will it mean that the present trickle of new cars and supplies to the home market virtually will be turned off altogether.

For whether or no British owners all realize it yet, that is one of the big questions to be resolved in a series of new talks between the Minister of Supply and leading auto manufacturers.

Ostensibly the talks concern rationalization of the car industry to standardize production into a drastically fewer number of models. The industry has been urged by the Government to adopt a policy of one model per firm or factory. The trade's answer is that such a drastic plan would produce chaotic results and if applied suddenly would lead to an immediate and serious loss of production.

Gradual Reduction

Instead it is proposed to carry on with the industry's own scheme which gradually is to reduce the number of basic

models manufactured here to 42 in the next 12 months. Half of these will be of the "specialist" high-price type so the plan really means that 90 per cent of British production next year will be concentrated on 21 models. (There were 136 in 1939.)

While negotiations about the extent of this change proceed, another and even more serious question will have to be resolved. How much extra steel will the auto trade be allocated under the new plan announced recently by the Minister of Supply, Mr. John Wilmot?

When Sir Stafford Cripps set the car industry export target of £5,000,000 sterling worth monthly by June, 1948, and £6,400,000 by the end of that year he automatically set a numerical level of auto exports at 20,500 cars a month by June and 26,300 by the end of 1948.

Production Target Changed



Auto manufacturers reckon that they would have to supply 100,000 autos per annum to the British market to keep only essential needs supplied. So in making their new production plans they did a sum which results in output target of 30,000 cars a month instead of the present average of 25,000.

Here's the rub. The additional total output of such relative size would need much extra steel. But the Supply Minister issued his statement the day before the auto industry was due to lay its rationalization plan before the Government and that statement made a categorical declaration that there couldn't be "any substantial increase in supplies of steel."

Mr. Wilmot declared that exports to Britain's 124 foreign markets must be a first charge on output which since it couldn't be fed with much more steel would mean little left over for home users. Each firm would have a small home sales quota, but directly related to its export performance.

4,000 For Home Use



If there aren't substantial additional supplies of steel the auto industry cannot make its 38,000 a month. The best month to date has been just below 30,000. It is doubtful whether the average output can be pushed higher than that as things look now.

At that rate it doesn't take a mathematical wizard to reckon that with a compulsory "export or exit" target of 26,300 in force, the total amount of new autos left to be distributed around at home each month can't be much more than 4,000—if that.

And that at a time when manufacturers calculate that there are at least 480,000 essential users needing immediate replacement. Of this total more than one third comprises Government departments, police, public utility undertakings, and large fleet users.

Assembly Plants Moved

Major American automobile manufacturers are scattering their operations slowly to strategic areas. It is part of the jockeying for position against the time when the market again becomes competitive.

This decentralization of plants, employment and purchasing is having a marked economic effect on scores of communities across the nation. Every state furnishes raw materials to the industry.

By relocating assembly plants and supply depots nearer to markets, the car makers seek to cut costs by eliminating high freight bills for long-haul shipment from the Detroit and Midwest areas.

More than 1,000 parts companies and 200 tool and die firms in some 250 cities and towns in 30 states supply auto plants directly. Under the decentralization programme, the suppliers will ship a large amount of their parts to new plants and depots nearest them.

General Motors

General Motors Corporation, which currently is producing about 37.4 per cent of all the cars and trucks made in the United States, is completing a huge programme of expansion, including new zonal warehouses, supply and manufacturing plants.

The Ford Motor Co., now making about 21.4 per cent of the nation's motor vehicles, also has expanded its operations to new areas in a drive to regain top position in its field, now held by GM's Chrysler division.

Chrysler Corporation, lagging less than two per cent behind Ford's over-all output, centers all its manufacturing operations in Detroit, and its auto-making is the least scattered of the "Big Three" companies. It has a parts plant at Kansas City and one parts and two assembly plants in the Los Angeles area.

"Big Three"

The "Big Three" companies make nearly 79 per cent of all the cars and trucks produced in the United States and they have large operations in Canada and other countries.

Such well-known companies as Studebaker, Hudson, Willys, Nash, Packard and the newcomer, Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, account for 13.4 per cent of the car and truck output, but their operations are important to many sections of the country.

The Automobile Manufacturers Association points out that the auto industry is one of the nation's most important. Its statistics show that more than 500,000 business firms, employing 8,200,000 persons, center around the manufacture, sale, service and use of motor vehicles.

Ford

Since the first of the year, Ford has been seeking new vendors on the west coast to supply its California plants locally with a wide variety of parts, including bulky items such as wheels and gasoline tanks. Ford plans to increase its West Coast purchases from \$15,000,000 annually to \$65,000,000.

All the steps by the car makers are aimed to the coming competitive market when dealers are forced to get their profits from their regular 25 per cent discount—after absorbing losses on trade-in. At present, the dealers are riding high on the seller's market and profits are no problem.



Around The World

More Notes on the Postwar World: Down in Sydney there are two men who can't get garages for their cars. One owns a Rolls-Royce, the other a Ford. They park them in the street at night, chained together, bumper to bumper.

In North Sydney, another motorist parks his car in the street. He lives in an upstairs flat. At night a steel cable runs from his bedroom, down over the awning, through the fence, and connects with the steering wheel of his car.

Under a new Peruvian Customs law, the import of motor vehicles (with the exception of buses and light trucks) over the value of US\$ 1,501 is prohibited. This does not affect the import of cars for which licences have already been granted.

Disappointment is being felt in the Scilly Isles over the poor response so far obtained from the voluntary motor tax of £1 a wheel on cars and lorries to raise funds for road repairs. At the moment only £275 has been realised. Reminders are being sent to non-payers, but no prosecution will follow if they don't pay.

Car production in the British zone of Germany amounted to 1,804 cars in July—10 per cent more than in June and the highest monthly production yet achieved this year. The output of the "Volkswagen" factory in the British zone was 1,025 cars for July.

The type 321 BMW motor car, which is now being manufactured in the Russian zone of Germany, is being exported to produce dollars. Immediately delivery is offered by a Belgian dealer, who quotes a price of about 150,000 Belgian francs.

A skittle alley, with skittles made of toughened safety glass instead of wood, was a feature of the annual sports of the Triplex Social and Athletic Association at King's Norton, Birmingham.

A rumour that cargoes of British cars arriving in South Africa have been turned back as unwanted is unfounded, according to the result of enquiries made by the Austin Motor Export Corporation.

A pensions and life assurance scheme for its factory, sales and staff personnel has been established by the Champion Sparking Plug Co. Ltd.

BRITISH CARS APE U.S. STYLES

During 1946, when the American motor industry was at a standstill on account of strikes, the demand for imported British cars proved unusually brisk. Over 1,000 cars were exported, compared with 45 sent in 1938. The cars selling then were mostly Standard and Austin saloons.

The information now is that with the gathering speed of U.S. car production the demand for foreign cars has not lessened but has changed. There seems to be a marked demand for the British sports car—a demand unlikely to be challenged by the American manufacturers, who are not interested in making such a car.

In March, Sir Miles Thomas revealed that for his American exports he intended to concentrate on the "C" class. Exports are now implementing that policy. In August, Dana Harrison, sales promotion manager, took two MGs and a 12 to Canada and the United States for a three-month campaign.

It is hoped in the future to market these makes in the United States on a very much larger scale than before the war.

In order to provide space for expansion, Jowett Cars Ltd. have bought Oak Mills, Clayton, Bradford, for £50,000. Jowett Cars are to manufacture units at the Clayton works and take them to their main factory at Idle for assembly.

The final report of the Committee on Road Safety, established up in 1942, sets out more than 50 principal recommendations. These include regulations for the behaviour of pedestrians and pedal cyclists and for the periodical inspection of motor vehicles.

USED CARS FOR SALE

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AUSTIN "8"
VAUXHALL "14"
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EVERY CAR GUARANTEED FOR THREE MONTHS.

ECONOMICAL REPAIRS by qualified automobile engineers.

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Even a child can lift Plymouth's counterbalanced trunk lid. You will like the full-width doors, too... automatic interior lighting... and push-button starter.

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times... and saves you money besides. Recent tests show Dodge averages 26 miles per Imperial gallon! Yes... Dodge is dependable, backed by 33 years' experience. And its Full-Floating Ride is the best yet! Drive Dodge today.



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THE SALARIES COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 7)

that the time has come for Government to lay down explicitly the qualifications that shall be required in future for appointment locally to its technical and professional services, that Government departments should undertake the responsibility for providing professional and other apprenticeships which must supplement and make effective the work that educational institutions can do. We would venture to ask for the early consideration of this issue by Government, as we are convinced that it is on this that the success or failure of the new Colonial policy will depend.

Salary Scales

A necessary corollary of all this is that having proposed what we regard as adequate salary scales for properly trained and qualified men, we cannot recommend the indiscriminate application of these scales to all existing holders of posts. Intelligent application of knowledge gained through long experience frequently has proved of greater value than specific training, though we would hesitate to assert that this is universally true. It will therefore be for the Government to decide what proportion of the new rates of pay should be permitted to officers technically unqualified and what weight should be given in such cases to the value of experience. On this matter the Commission is not competent to make specific proposals, but we cannot but be aware that the rates we propose are bound to be found too high in specific cases, just as we are aware that it is dangerous to pay, as at present, at equal rates of pay, men who are in charge of the investigation of applications for free food issues. We can only suggest tentatively that apart from exceptional cases no unqualified officer should be allowed to progress more than two-thirds of the way along the incremental scales proposed for qualified officers and that where local training facilities exist and unqualified officers are in the early stages of their official careers, an efficiency bar should be inserted in the scale beyond which they cannot pass until they obtain the requisite qualifications.

Local Employment

In the new basic salaries we are proposing, we have contemplated the employment of genuine Hong Kong candidates whose roots are in the Colony and we recommend that if such candidates are available with the necessary qualifications they should be given preference over other candidates who come into the Colony from outside.

Element For Rent

The salary scales we propose include an element for rent, and where quarters are provided by Government we recommend an appropriate deduction from salary. We are of the opinion that the present diversity of conditions of service under which some officers receive free quarters, some are charged 6 per cent. of salary, some 12 per cent. and others receive a contribution towards their rent in the form of a rent allowance, is undesirable and should be abandoned. The element we have incorporated into basic salaries in respect of rent should be sufficient in the majority of cases to eliminate the present privilege enjoyed by certain officers of adding one-sixth of their salary to their pensionable emoluments. It should in addition form a reasonable contribution towards the rent of premises at controlled rates.

Diversity Of Scales

Paragraph (iii) of our terms of reference instructs us to keep in view the desirability of reducing the present diversity of salary scales and conditions of service amongst the various grades of the public service. We have already recommended uniformity in connection with rent for quarters and

we have attempted by suggesting model scales for the main categories of Government servants to reduce the present extraordinary diversity of salary scales which are no doubt the result of piecemeal decisions taken over many years. We have accordingly divided the Government service into the following six main groups:

- (a) Minor Staff, Artisans and Foremen,
- (b) Storekeepers,
- (c) Clerical,
- (d) Executive or semi-administrative,
- (e) Technical,
- (f) Professional and administrative.

We have endeavoured to provide within each group for a reasonable career, but have also had in mind the possibility of an officer advancing from one group to another. In addition to the six groups mentioned above, there are two further groups which provide possible avenues of promotion:

- (g) Specialist,
- (h) Superscale.

Our recommendations are based in the main on this system of grouping, but to allow for variations in duties, responsibilities and qualifications within each group have suggested varying entry points on to the model scales, varying maximum salaries, varying points for promotion bars or efficiency bars, and occasionally an increased incremental rate at certain points. Using the model scales with modifications of this kind we have effected a considerable reduction in the number of salary scales which exist at present.

Remuneration Of Women

We have given careful consideration to the remuneration of women who do work comparable with that done by male officers. In particular we have considered the case of women doctors, schoolmistresses and women clerks. We have studied the report of the Royal Commission on Equal Pay 1944-1946 and we are of the opinion that the remuneration of a woman officer should be approximately 80 per cent. of that of a male officer doing comparable work.

Efficiency Bars

The new scales we are proposing will in many cases bring substantial increases in basic salary to serving officers and in the application of these scales, we recommend the strict enforcement of efficiency bars and promotion bars where these are indicated. The new salary scales together with a temporary cost of living allowance should provide adequately for a reasonable standard of living throughout the public service but in the interests of the taxpayer we urge that every endeavour should be made by Heads of Departments to satisfy themselves that officers in their departments have by their work and conduct fully merited incremental certificates or recommendations to pass efficiency bars. Where possible we suggest that standard tests of efficiency in the form of written examinations, intelligence tests and interviews should be introduced to determine whether an officer should or should not pass an efficiency bar or qualify for consideration for promotion.

Where the services of an officer are dispensed with for inefficiency or misconduct it is important that any grant made to him by way of pension gratuity or other allowance should either be withheld or be of such a limited ex gratia amount as not to make it worth while for an officer to conduct or to secure his own dismissal by deliberate inefficiency or misconduct with a view to obtaining a pension or a gratuity to supplement his earnings from other employment. It is recommended that the provisions relating to pensions should be reconsidered with a view to providing the necessary sanctions to secure efficiency and to enable Government without undue restriction or burden upon its finances to dispense with officers who are inefficient or guilty of misconduct.

Retrenchment

We have proposed what we consider to be the lowest adequate terms at which the Government may expect to get competent responsible officers. But the cost of this will be high. It has been no part of our task to inquire if departments are overstaffed or if holders of posts are really competent or if departments are well organized. We have assumed that in these respects conditions are satisfactory. But the taxpayer has a right to clearer assurances than we can offer. It is therefore our recommendation that the Government should

as the Governor-in-Council shall think fit shall be deemed to be within the definition of an overseas country.

(ii) "Expatriate Officer" means a person who, owing to the lack of the Colony of a candidate possessing the requisite qualifications, has been appointed from an overseas country to the service of the Hong Kong Government, and who on the first occasion of his engagement as aforesaid, was not a resident in or had his habitual residence in or had his sole or principal place of residence in and was not resident for temporary purposes only in an overseas country.

Details

We recommend that expatriation pay should be granted to expatriate officers in addition to basic pay. We have not recommended a fixed percentage of basic salary as expatriation pay since this would result in irregular sums in certain instances, but have suggested for accounting convenience a series of platforms. We recommend that expatriation pay should be payable both while an officer is resident in the Colony and while he is on leave. We do not, however, recommend that expatriation pay should be taken into account when percentage deductions are made for the rent of Government quarters, since if such deductions were made from expatriation pay, an overseas officer on the same basic salary as a local officer and of the same seniority would, if both officers were allotted Government quarters, have to pay more than the local officer. Similarly we suggest that expatriation pay should not be included in total emoluments in any salary assessment for cost of living allowances.

The following rates of expatriation pay are recommended for expatriate officers:

Salaries not exceeding	Rate per annum
\$1,000	\$ 240
\$1,000 to \$1,500	\$ 320
\$1,500 to \$2,000	\$ 420
\$2,000 to \$2,500	\$ 500
\$2,500 to \$3,000	\$ 600
\$3,000 to \$3,500	\$ 720
\$3,500 to \$4,000	\$ 800
\$4,000 to \$4,500	\$ 1,000
\$4,500 to \$5,000	\$ 1,200
\$5,000 to \$5,500	\$ 1,400
\$5,500 to \$6,000	\$ 1,600
\$6,000 to \$6,500	\$ 1,800
\$6,500 to \$7,000	\$ 2,000
\$7,000 to \$7,500	\$ 2,200
\$7,500 to \$8,000	\$ 2,400
\$8,000 to \$8,500	\$ 2,600
\$8,500 to \$9,000	\$ 2,800
\$9,000 to \$9,500	\$ 3,000
\$9,500 to \$10,000	\$ 3,200
\$10,000 to \$10,500	\$ 3,400
\$10,500 to \$11,000	\$ 3,600
\$11,000 to \$11,500	\$ 3,800
\$11,500 to \$12,000	\$ 4,000
\$12,000 to \$12,500	\$ 4,200
\$12,500 to \$13,000	\$ 4,400
\$13,000 to \$13,500	\$ 4,600
\$13,500 to \$14,000	\$ 4,800
\$14,000 to \$14,500	\$ 5,000
\$14,500 to \$15,000	\$ 5,200
\$15,000 to \$15,500	\$ 5,400
\$15,500 to \$16,000	\$ 5,600
\$16,000 to \$16,500	\$ 5,800
\$16,500 to \$17,000	\$ 6,000
\$17,000 to \$17,500	\$ 6,200
\$17,500 to \$18,000	\$ 6,400
\$18,000 to \$18,500	\$ 6,600
\$18,500 to \$19,000	\$ 6,800
\$19,000 to \$19,500	\$ 7,000
\$19,500 to \$20,000	\$ 7,200
\$20,000 to \$20,500	\$ 7,400
\$20,500 to \$21,000	\$ 7,600
\$21,000 to \$21,500	\$ 7,800
\$21,500 to \$22,000	\$ 8,000
\$22,000 to \$22,500	\$ 8,200
\$22,500 to \$23,000	\$ 8,400
\$23,000 to \$23,500	\$ 8,600
\$23,500 to \$24,000	\$ 8,800
\$24,000 to \$24,500	\$ 9,000
\$24,500 to \$25,000	\$ 9,200
\$25,000 to \$25,500	\$ 9,400
\$25,500 to \$26,000	\$ 9,600
\$26,000 to \$26,500	\$ 9,800
\$26,500 to \$27,000	\$ 10,000
\$27,000 to \$27,500	\$ 10,200
\$27,500 to \$28,000	\$ 10,400
\$28,000 to \$28,500	\$ 10,600
\$28,500 to \$29,000	\$ 10,800
\$29,000 to \$29,500	\$ 11,000
\$29,500 to \$30,000	\$ 11,200
\$30,000 to \$30,500	\$ 11,400
\$30,500 to \$31,000	\$ 11,600
\$31,000 to \$31,500	\$ 11,800
\$31,500 to \$32,000	\$ 12,000
\$32,000 to \$32,500	\$ 12,200
\$32,500 to \$33,000	\$ 12,400
\$33,000 to \$33,500	\$ 12,600
\$33,500 to \$34,000	\$ 12,800
\$34,000 to \$34,500	\$ 13,000
\$34,500 to \$35,000	\$ 13,200
\$35,000 to \$35,500	\$ 13,400
\$35,500 to \$36,000	\$ 13,600
\$36,000 to \$36,500	\$ 13,800
\$36,500 to \$37,000	\$ 14,000
\$37,000 to \$37,500	\$ 14,200
\$37,500 to \$38,000	\$ 14,400
\$38,000 to \$38,500	\$ 14,600
\$38,500 to \$39,000	\$ 14,800
\$39,000 to \$39,500	\$ 15,000
\$39,500 to \$40,000	\$ 15,200
\$40,000 to \$40,500	\$ 15,400
\$40,500 to \$41,000	\$ 15,600
\$41,000 to \$41,500	\$ 15,800
\$41,500 to \$42,000	\$ 16,000
\$42,000 to \$42,500	\$ 16,200
\$42,500 to \$43,000	\$ 16,400
\$43,000 to \$43,500	\$ 16,600
\$43,500 to \$44,000	\$ 16,800
\$44,000 to \$44,500	\$ 17,000
\$44,500 to \$45,000	\$ 17,200
\$45,000 to \$45,500	\$ 17,400
\$45,500 to \$46,000	\$ 17,600
\$46,000 to \$46,500	\$ 17,800
\$46,500 to \$47,000	\$ 18,000
\$47,000 to \$47,500	\$ 18,200
\$47,500 to \$48,000	\$ 18,400
\$48,000 to \$48,500	\$ 18,600
\$48,500 to \$49,000	\$ 18,800
\$49,000 to \$49,500	\$ 19,000
\$49,500 to \$50,000	\$ 19,200
\$50,000 to \$50,500	\$ 19,400
\$50,500 to \$51,000	\$ 19,600
\$51,000 to \$51,500	\$ 19,800
\$51,500 to \$52,000	\$ 20,000
\$52,000 to \$52,500	\$ 20,200
\$52,500 to \$53,000	\$ 20,400
\$53,000 to \$53,500	\$ 20,600
\$53,500 to \$54,000	\$ 20,800
\$54,000 to \$54,500	\$ 21,000
\$54,500 to \$55,000	\$ 21,200
\$55,000 to \$55,500	\$ 21,400
\$55,500 to \$56,000	\$ 21,600
\$56,000 to \$56,500	\$ 21,800
\$56,500 to \$57,000	\$ 22,000
\$57,000 to \$57,500	\$ 22,200
\$57,500 to \$58,000	\$ 22,400
\$58,000 to \$58,500	\$ 22,600
\$58,500 to \$59,000	\$ 22,800
\$59,000 to \$59,500	\$ 23,000
\$59,500 to \$60,000	\$ 23,200
\$60,000 to \$60,500	\$ 23,400
\$60,500 to \$61,000	\$ 23,600
\$61,000 to \$61,500	\$ 23,800
\$61,500 to \$62,000	\$ 24,000
\$62,000 to \$62,500	\$ 24,200
\$62,500 to \$63,000	\$ 24,400
\$63,000 to \$63,500	\$ 24,600
\$63,500 to \$64,000	\$ 24,800
\$64,000 to \$64,500	\$ 25,000
\$64,500 to \$65,000	\$ 25,200
\$65,000 to \$65,500	\$ 25,400
\$65,500 to \$66,000	\$ 25,600
\$66,000 to \$66,500	\$ 25,800
\$66,500 to \$67,000	\$ 26,000
\$67,000 to \$67,500	\$ 26,200
\$67,500 to \$68,000	\$ 26,400
\$68,000 to \$68,500	\$ 26,600
\$68,500 to \$69,000	\$ 26,800
\$69,000 to \$69,500	\$ 27,000
\$69,500 to \$70,000	\$ 27,200
\$70,000 to \$70,500	\$ 27,400
\$70,500 to \$71,000	\$ 27,600
\$71,000 to \$71,500	\$ 27,800
\$71,500 to \$72,000	\$ 28,000
\$72,000 to \$72,500	\$ 28,200
\$72,500 to \$73,000	\$ 28,400
\$73,000 to \$73,500	\$ 28,600
\$73,500 to \$74,000	\$ 28,800
\$74,000 to \$74,500	\$ 29,000
\$74,500 to \$75,000	\$ 29,200
\$75,000 to \$75,500	\$ 29,400
\$75,500 to \$76,000	\$ 29,600
\$76,000 to \$76,500	\$ 29,800
\$76,500 to \$77,000	\$ 30,000
\$77,000 to \$77,500	\$ 30,200
\$77,500 to \$78,000	\$ 30,400
\$78,000 to \$78,500	\$ 30,600
\$78,500 to \$79,000	\$ 30,800
\$79,000 to \$79,500	\$ 31,000
\$79,500 to \$80,000	\$ 31,200
\$80,000 to \$80,500	\$ 31,400
\$80,500 to \$81,000	\$ 31,600
\$81,000 to \$81,500	\$ 31,800
\$81,500 to \$82,000	\$ 32,000
\$82,000 to \$82,500	\$ 32,200
\$82,500 to \$83,000	\$ 32,400
\$83,000 to \$83,500	\$ 32,600
\$83,500 to \$84,000	\$ 32,800
\$84,000 to \$84,500	\$ 33,000
\$84,500 to \$85,000	\$ 33,200
\$85,000 to \$85,500	\$ 33,400
\$85,500 to \$86,000	\$ 33,600
\$86,000 to \$86,500	\$ 33,800
\$86,500 to \$87,000	\$ 34,000
\$87,000 to \$87,500	\$ 34,200
\$87,500 to \$88,000	\$ 34,400
\$88,000 to \$88,500	\$ 34,600
\$88,500 to \$89,000	\$ 34,800
\$89,000 to \$89,500	\$ 35,000
\$89,500 to \$90,000	\$ 35,200
\$90,000 to \$90,500	\$ 35,400
\$90,500 to \$91,000	\$ 35,600
\$91,000 to \$91,500	\$ 35,800
\$91,500 to \$92,000	\$ 36,000
\$92,000 to \$92,500	\$ 36,200
\$92,500 to \$93,000	\$ 36,400
\$93,000 to \$93,500	\$ 36,600
\$93,500 to \$94,000	\$ 36,800
\$94,000 to \$94,500	\$ 37,000
\$94,500 to \$95,000	\$ 37,200
\$95,000 to \$95,500	\$ 37,400
\$95,500 to \$96,000	\$ 37,600
\$96,000 to \$96,500	\$ 37,800
\$96,500 to \$97,000	\$ 38,000
\$97,000 to \$97,500	\$ 38,200
\$97,500 to \$98,000	\$ 38,400
\$98,000 to \$98,500	\$ 38,600
\$98,500 to \$99,000	\$ 38,800
\$99,000 to \$99,500	\$ 39,000
\$99,500 to \$100,000	\$ 39,200

RE-BUILDING BRITAIN

London, Jan. 2. Up to the end of November, 315,000 new houses were completed in Britain since the war.

The November figure of 18,500 permanent and temporary homes completed was a drop of 2,000 from the October figure.—Reuter.

satisfy itself and people generally by inquiry through a committee or using the services of a special officer that the public services are not overstaffed nor the asylum of inefficient officers.

Expatriation Pay

Before attempting the difficult task of suggesting a definition of an expatriate officer we feel it necessary to make a few general observations.

(i) In our view, no officer, of whatever nationality or race, who is locally recruited, should normally be entitled to expatriation pay. We can, however, imagine a case in which a person possesses special qualifications not otherwise available in the Colony, and who, but for the fact that he happens to be available in Hong Kong by reason of some work in which he has been engaged or for some other reason, would have been qualified as an expatriate officer. In such an exceptional case we consider that Government should be at liberty to engage such a person on terms which would involve expatriation pay if his services cannot otherwise be secured.

(ii) We consider that, in order to avoid a sense of resentment at any apparent discrimination in the Government service, it is of vital importance that the principle of expatriation pay should be applied strictly and fairly to the whole service.

Definition

Coming now to the question of definition, we suggest that this should be done in the form of a series of rules or regulations on the following lines:

(1) "Overseas country" means a country other than Hong Kong, China, Macao, Japan, India, Burma, Ceylon, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, Siam, Malaya, French Indo-China, Borneo or Sarawak, or any adjacent territories in South East Asia, from which a person is engaged for service with the Hong Kong Government, provided that for special reasons and in respect of any special case the Governor-in-Council may direct that India and such part or parts of China

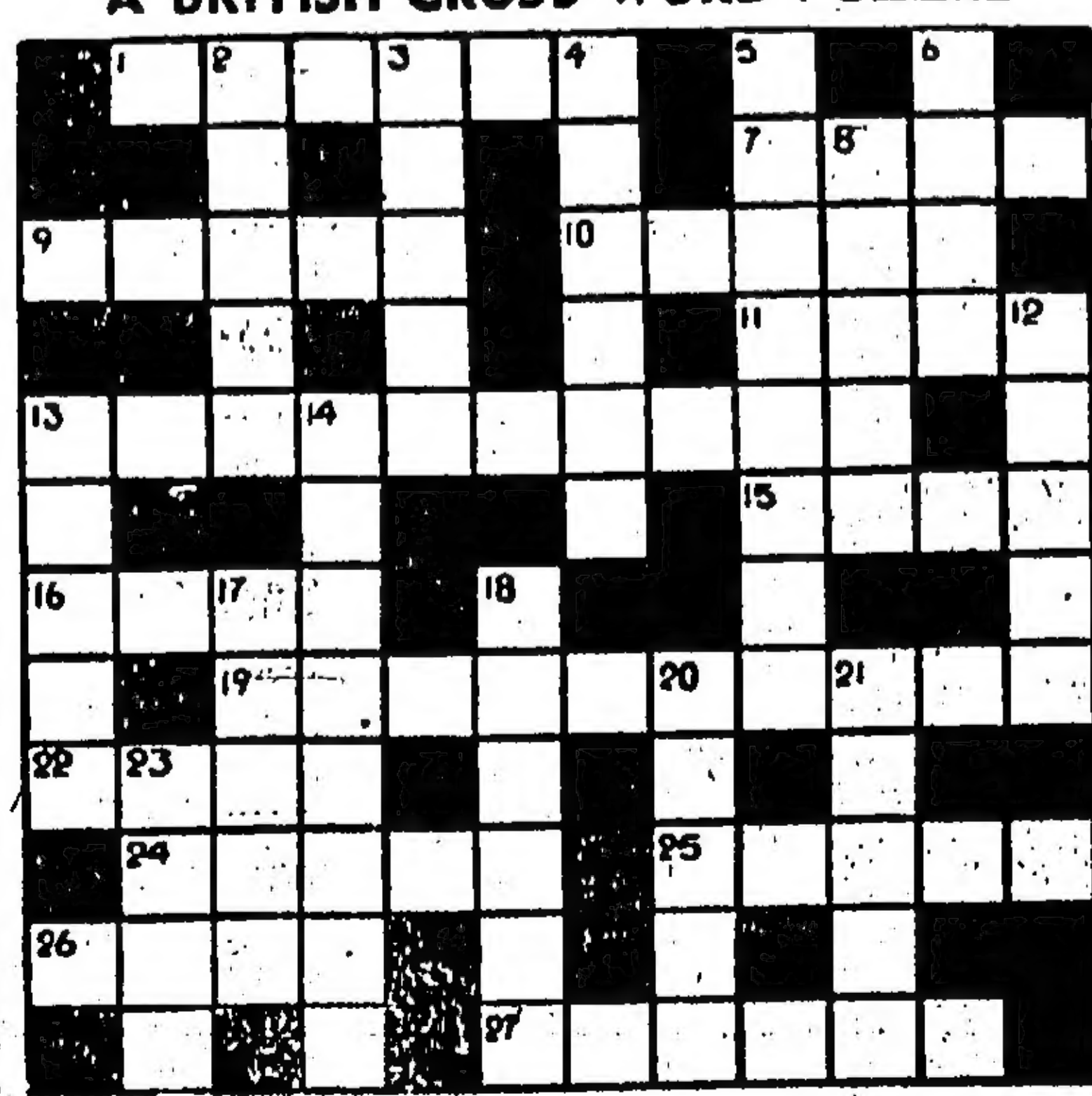
Anglo-Dutch Agreement

London, Jan. 2. The British and Dutch Governments have reached a provisional agreement on trade and financial relations between Malaya and The Netherlands East Indies, a spokesman of the Colonial Office stated tonight.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, has asked the Governments of the Malayan Union and Singapore for their observations, he added.

If they are favourable, the agreement will take effect at the same time as the main agreement between the British and Netherlands Government, negotiations for which were started before Christmas and will be continued in the near future.—Reuter.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

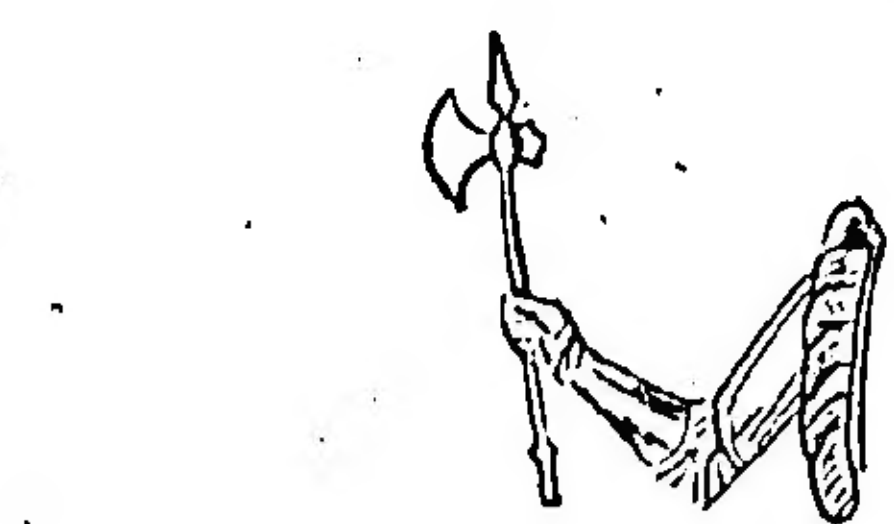
- 1 Shellhole.
- 7 Impetuosity.
- 9 Yellow fossil.
- 10 Part of a bicycle.
- 11 Particular.
- 13 Intentional.
- 15 Golf club.
- 16 Wind instrument.
- 19 Immoderate.
- 22 Declaim noisily.
- 24 Chit.
- 25 Test.
- 26 Abyss.
- 27 Worry.

Clues Down

- 2 Insurgent.
- 3 Pulse.
- 4 Noise of discharge.
- 5 Insurrection.
- 6 Wan.
- 8 Subsequently.
- 12 Cut fine.
- 13 Put off.
- 14 Prove to be the same.
- 17 Last.
- 18 Ditch.
- 20 Bury.
- 21 Wrong.
- 23 Border on.

Yesterday's Crossword

- Across—1 Alight, 4 Trail, 7 Tamper, 8 Smash, 10 Fag, 12 Stumble, 13 Unite, 16 Bet, 17 Car, 19 Raven, 20



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CHINA and JAPAN LINES		
"TITJALENGKA"	Due from	Sailing for
	In port	Batavia, Semarang, Macassar & Soerabaya, 5th Jan.
"TUBADAK"	Due from	Sailing for
	Macassar & N.E.I. ports, 19th Jan.	Java ports and Macassar, 25th Jan.
"TUSADANE"	Due from	Sailing for
	Java ports and Macassar, 16th January	Batavia, Semarang, Macassar & Soerabaya, 31st January

ORIENT-JAVA-AFRICA LINE		
SOUTH-ATLANTIC LINE		
Due from		
Loading for		
Tegelberg	South America, South Africa, 4th Feb. 1948	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, Lourenco, Marques, Beira, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mosselbay, Capetown, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, 14th Feb.

Transshipment cargo on through bill of lading accepted for Dar-es-Salaam, Mombasa & Zanzibar.

"STRAAT SOENDA"	South America, South Africa, 25th Jan. 1948.	Shanghai, Yokohama, 27th Jan.
RUYS	South America, South Africa, 29th Jan. 1948.	South Africa, 19th March 1948

DELI-STRAITS-CHINA LINE		
Due from		
Sailing for		
"HEINRICH JESSEN"	Swatow & Amoy, 8th Jan. 1948	Singapore, Penang & Belawan, 9th Jan. 1948.
"VAN HEUTZ"	Belawan, Deli, Penang, Singapore, 17th Jan. 1948	Singapore, Penang & Belawan, 27th Jan. 1948.

Agents HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE		
"LEOPOLDSKERK"		
Due from	Europe, on or about 5th Jan.	Sailing for
Europe, on or about 18th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan	Manila/Singapore/Colombo/Port Said/Alexandria/Genoa/Marseilles/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Hamburg/Gothenburg/Stockholm, early February
"MOLENKERK"	Due from Europe, on or about 18th Jan.	Sailing for
Europe, on or about 18th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan	Manila/Singapore/Colombo/Port Said/Alexandria/Genoa/Marseilles/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Hamburg/Gothenburg/Stockholm, early February

Agents: SILVER LINE LTD.		
"HENDONHALL"		
Due from	U.S. Atlantic ports, 1st February	Sailing for
U.S. Atlantic ports, 1st February	U.S. Atlantic Coast	U.S. Atlantic Coast

DE LA RAMA LINES		
EXPRESS CARGO LINER SERVICES		
TO AND FROM PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COASTS		
U.S.A. LOADING DATES		
From	Date	Vessel
Pacific Coast	6th Jan.	m.v. "MANGALORE"
Atlantic Coast	12th Jan.	m.v. "ANDAMAN"
Los Angeles	22nd Jan.	s.s. "DONA AURORA"
SAILINGS		
For	Date	Vessel
San Francisco & Los Angeles	16th Jan.	m.v. "ANDAMAN"
Atlantic Coast	26th Jan.	s.s. "DONA AURORA"

BOOKING AGENTS for P.A.L.		
THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO., INC.		
MARINA HOUSE	CHINESE SHIPPING OFFICE	
Tel. 23676-22675	Tel. 23738-20133	

SAILING DIRECT FOR BANGKOK		
S.S. "EMPIRE PARK"		
LOADING	3rd JANUARY, 1948	
SAILING	3rd JANUARY, 1948	

JEBSHUN SHIPPING CO.		
15 Connaught Road West	Tel. 23676	

S.S. HAI HSIEN		
Singapore Jan. 3		
S.S. HAI SHU Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta Jan. 5		

CHINA MERCHANTS S.N. CO.		
15 Connaught Road West	Telephone 3183	

S.S. HAI SHU		
Singapore Jan. 3		
S.S. HAI SHU Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta Jan. 5		

S.S. HAI SHU		
Singapore Jan. 3		
S.S. HAI SHU Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta Jan. 5		

S.S. HAI SHU		
Singapore Jan. 3		
S.S. HAI SHU Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta Jan. 5		

WALLACE PLAN FOR EUROPE

To Be Backed By All Nations

Mr. Henry Wallace, independent Presidential candidate, last night proposed a seven-point "Wallace Plan" for the recovery of Europe, which would be financed by all nations "possessed of the means," and administered by the United Nations.

The points of his plan were:
1.—The United States would propose to the United Nations the establishment of a United Nations reconstruction fund.
2.—The fund would be administered by a United Nations agency established for that purpose.
3.—The fund would be made up of contributions from the United States and other nations possessed of the means in an amount sufficient to finance an overall five-year plan.
4.—Priority in the allocation of funds would be given to those nations which suffered most severely from Axis aggression and would be based solely on merit and need, regardless of political and social institutions.

Ruhr Valley
5.—Funds would be allocated with scrupulous respect for the national sovereignty of the beneficiaries and without political or economic conditions attached to the loans or grants.
6.—The entire fund would be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and no money would be available for the purchase of military supplies or armaments.

7.—The German "industrial heartland" in the Ruhr Valley would be placed under international administration so that its resources might be made available to aid in the reconstruction of Europe and to "guarantee that Germany shall never again be in a position to threaten the security of the world."
In Washington, political experts predicted today that Mr. Wallace, as an independent candidate, for the Presidency would not get more than 5,000,000 votes in next November's elections. That would be 10 per cent of the electorate of about 50,000,000.

Vast Organisation
The third politician who formed a third party in the United States was Mr. Robert M. La Follette, who, in 1924, obtained about the same number of votes including those of his home state of Wisconsin, which he

carried, under the banner of the Progressive Party.
With his speech at Milwaukee, Mr. Wallace appropriately carries his campaign into Wisconsin territory.
The supporters of Mr. Wallace are hastening the building of the vast political organization necessary to run a Presidential election campaign. The organization, most advanced in New York, Illinois and California, is expected to spread to 30 states, and hold a national convention in June or July.

Some Truman supporters have disingenuously protested that they do not care what Mr. Wallace does. However, few are now willing to predict that President Truman will be able to carry the key states of New York and Illinois.

Blow To Truman
Without the votes held by these two states in the electoral college, which finally determines who shall be President, it would appear almost impossible for President Truman to be re-elected.
Republicans in Washington forecast that Mr. Wallace's new party will take away sufficient votes from the Democrats to make a victory for the Republicans a certainty, no matter who the Republican candidate is.

The Republicans say that the chances of Senator Robert Taft getting the Republican nomination at their convention in June are "now improved." Senator Taft is more liked by Republican leaders and organizers generally than other Republican candidates, and they would turn to a more popular man, such as General Dwight D. Eisenhower, only if they felt that was the safe way to beat President Truman.—Reuter.

Money Market
Gold was steady yesterday, opening at \$301.75 and closing at \$303.50 a tael. After the opening it climbed steadily to \$306.25 but eased off again.
Pistons opened at \$11.52 and closed at \$11.45 a 100.
Chinese National Currency opened at 29 1/2 cents for futures and 38 cents for spot (for CN\$ 10,000) and closed at 30 and 38 1/2, respectively.
Ticals eased off to \$27.50 a 100, as did NEI Guilders to \$25.10 a 100.
U.S. dollars made a big spurt and closed at \$5.05 after opening at \$4.91.
Sterling also appreciated to \$13.65.
Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.51.

Notice To Consignees
Waterman Steamship Corporation
"S.S. FAIRPORT"
Having arrived Hongkong consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods have been landed and placed at their risk and expense into the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godown.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown where they will be examined in the presence of Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 3rd January, 1948 at 10 a.m.
To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.
No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 1st January 1948 will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th January 1948 or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
DODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents
Hongkong 25th December 1947.

Notice To Consignees
S.S. "DAOMEDON"
Damaged cargo, except the above, is to be left at the Steamer's godowns at 10 a.m. and 12 noon on 4th January 1948, and consignees representing the cargo are requested to be present at the time.
WATERMAN CO.
Agents
Hongkong 25th December 1947.

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WATERMAN CO.
Agents
Hongkong 25th December 1947.

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SS "General Gordon" (via Manila & Honolulu) Jan. 2
SS "General Meigs" (via Shanghai, Yokohama & Honolulu) Feb. 2

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES
SS "Hannibal Victory" (via Honolulu) Jan. 1
SS "President Pierce" (S. F. Direct) Jan. 1
SS "Clovis Victory" (via Manila & Honolulu) Jan. 1
SS "President McKinley" (via Shanghai & Yokohama) Jan. 2

TO NEW YORK AND HAVANA VIA MANILA SINGAPORE COLOMBO COCHIN BOMBAY SUEZ AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
SS "Marine Snapper" (calls Karachi) Jan. 1
SS "President Monroe" Jan. 1
SS "Marine Flier" Jan. 1
SS "President Folk" Jan. 1

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s.s. "FLEET WOOD" Jan. 3 Jan. 4
s.s. "SURPRISE" Jan. 12 Jan. 13
s.s. "PACIFIC BEAR" Jan. 16 Jan. 17 Direct
s.s. "FLYING DRAGON" Jan. 22 Jan. 23
s.s. "PHILIPPINE BEAR" Feb. 4 Feb. 5 Via Kobe

Arrivals from New York, Boston, Other Atlantic Ports via Panama
s.s. "SPITFIRE" Due Jan. 1
s.s. "GOLDEN WEST" Sails Jan. 1
s.s. "GOLDEN WEST" Sails Jan. 1
s.s. "SPITFIRE" Sails Jan. 1
s.s. "PIONEER SEA" Sails Jan. 1
*Arriving New York on or about Jan. 31, 1948.

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for
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for
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